The BULLETIN OF THE BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

CORRESPONDING MEMBER SCHOOLS — SCHOOL YEAR 1943-1944

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SUSPENDED FOR DURATION

DEPARTMENT OF SCULPTURE

SUSPENDED FOR DURATION

DEPARTMENT OF MURAL DECORATION

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
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THE BULLETIN OF THE

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

VOLUME XX INDEX (PAGE 69) SCHOOL YEAR 1943-1944

ARCHITECTURE

THE BULLETIN OF THE

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

VOLUME XX INDEX (PAGE 70) SCHOOL YEAR 1943-1944

ARCHITECTURE (CONTINUED)

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ARCHITECTURE (CONCLUDED)

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

304 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
FIVE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS between— October 2, 1943—December 18, 1943
Judgment will be held — December 28, 1943

CLASS A PROBLEM I—A TELEVISION BROADCASTING STUDIO

Authors—C. L. V. Meeks and Edward C. Cole, New Haven, Conn.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TELEVISION:

Television is a means of communication whereby both the sight and sound of any event may be transmitted electronically through space with the speed of light. The apparatus and techniques of operation have been brought to a high degree of development through a decade or more of intensive experimentation. Representatives of the industry are convinced of the immediate practicality of telecasting for home reception.

Subject only to certain limitations of distance, which are being overcome, television can present to a recipient, at a distance from the event, both the sight and sound of any occurrence upon which a camera can be focused and a microphone trained. The entire living world must be considered as material for television transmission.

More specifically, television is the transmission of sight and sound of the following three types of subject-matter, separated into categories according to the nature and methods employed in the use of the apparatus:

1. **Live Studio Programs** are those produced with living participants, in the studio, under controlled conditions, with or without rehearsal. They may include drama, opera, concert, solo performance, puppets, news commentators, domestic science demonstrations, civilian defense instruction, boxing, basketball, in fact, any event which can be put inside the studio.

2. **Film Programs** are produced by aiming a motion picture projector at a television camera and transmitting the electronic picture-and-sound signals to the receivers.

3. **Outside Pick-ups** are programs which take place away from the studio, are received by cameras and microphones at the place where they transpire, and are relayed to the studio for transmission. At places where interesting events are likely to occur frequently, television companies will probably install tributary equipment. To cover events which may occur anywhere at any time, the industry has developed a mobile unit consisting of two large motor vans with complete equipment.

II. PRODUCTION OF STUDIO TELECASTS:

Television is still in the stage of development, but in studio telecasts it consists essentially of the following:

A. Action by cameras and microphones.

B. Direction

From a control room elevated above the studios.

By a producer, a technical director and audio and video monitors who are (a) in communication with the camera men and microphone operator by ear-phones, and (b) in sight of the action and of the audio and video tubes.

C. Transmission, controlled by the directors.

The Procedure of a Studio Program

Action: Cameras and microphones are trained on the action of the program from various advantageous positions. The sight (video) signal and sound (audio) signal are monitored in a control room, and then sent by relay or co-axial cable to a transmitter in a different location. (The transmitter building is not part of this problem.) Although the studio arrangement for each program differs from that for any other program, a certain basic practice is followed. The action takes place in and before appropriate scenic investiture, as many sets of scenery being used as the parts of the program may require. Shifts from scene to scene are accomplished simply by the movement of cameras and actors from one set to another. A set of scenery may vary in width from 10 to 30 feet and in depth from 5 to 15 feet, depending on its nature and the number of performers in a scene. Sets are generally smaller and shallower than comparable sets on the dramatic stage. Cameras are focused on the action and the scenery from the open side of the set, and the several sets are arranged around the camera space. Cameras are moved freely; withdrawn for long shots, moved in for close-ups, and shifted from set to set. A microphone is suspended from the end of a telescoping boom which is completely mobile within a radius of approximately twenty-five feet of its pedestal, which is on casters.

Scenery is shifted silently while action is taking place in other sets. Some scenery is hung from overhead rigging, and much is handled on the floor only.

Light for the program is furnished by batteries of floodlights which occupy much of the overhead space. Upwards of four hundred foot candles is necessary at the

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Scenery is shifted silently while action is taking place in other sets. Some scenery is hung from overhead rigging, and much is handled on the floor only.

Light for the program is furnished by batteries of floodlights which occupy much of the overhead space. Upwards of four hundred foot candles is necessary at the

present time, although improved sensitivity of the cameras points to a reduction of this intensity in the near future.

Direction: All activity of cameras and microphone is directed from the control room by the program producer who follows a script of the show and is in telephonic communication with the camera men and microphone operator through ear-phones. The producer sees the images from all cameras on video monitor tubes; he hears the audible part of the show through a monitor loud speaker; he also sees all action in the studio through a glass partition between the control room and the studio. The program producer in the control room may also see images from the cameras in the film projection studio. In current practice the control room is elevated above studio level. Assisting the producer in the control room are the technical director who sits next to him and handles the actual cueing of all operations, the audio monitor, who control the strength and quality of the audio signal, and the video monitors, who control the characteristics of the video signals which produce the visible pictures. The television audience in their homes hear and see exactly what the audio and video monitors hear and see in the control room.

Transmission: As three or more cameras are in simultaneous operation the program producer (or his technical director) selects the image from one camera to be switched onto the line for broadcast. While this camera is on the line, the other cameras are directed into position for subsequent shots.

Shows may be telecast impromptu, in which case the above is a description of what happens, or they may be telecast only after several camera rehearsals, during which a sequence of camera shots is plotted in the script, and a high degree of precision is reached before the show is actually telecast.

III. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PROBLEM:

A. To produce, manage, administer and sell telecasts.

B. To satisfy public curiosity about television through tours of inspection, etc.

C. To publicize television by display, etc.

The subject of this exercise is to design a television studio; to be located in a large city, for broadcasting all categories of programs. The studios must accommodate any type of performance to which audiences are accustomed. They should also provide for the development of programs as yet unimagined, which will be as characteristically television as the Jack Benny program is radio.

This problem requires one large studio and three small ones for live talent programs. This is a logical extension of present practice. It anticipates the presentation of a variety of programs in continuous sequence, requiring that the small studios be used when shows are being changed in the large one. (A symphony orchestra could not be set up in the large studio without making noise. A boxing ring could not be set up while other programs were being produced.)

It is emphasized that the program producer, from his position in the control room must have clear vision of all video monitors and into all live talent studios. This feature is unique and open to originality of solution.

Inasmuch as television is new, the building must provide amply for the additional functions of (1) satisfying the general public's curiosity about television, and (2) publicizing it among potential program sponsors. Display and guided tours should be provided for. Visitors will be permitted to see the show as it is being produced in the studios or as it is being received on typical home sets. Separate circulation for sightseers is desirable.

IV. DETAILED REQUIREMENTS:

A. Management

1. Lobby (1,000 sq.ft.) Reception Desk. Display.
2. General Manager's office.
3. Program Director's office.
4. Chief Engineer's office.
5. Sales Manager's office.
6. Advertising Manager's office suite.
7. Comptroller's office.

(2–7) All these offices are two-room suites about 400 sq.ft. each.

8. Conference Room (600 sq.ft.)
9. General office area with desks and files (900 sq.ft.)

B. Program Preparation

1. Six program producers' offices (150 sq.ft. each)
2. Six script writers' offices (150 sq.ft. each)
3. Art Director's office (300 sq.ft.).
4. Library for books, scripts, music, transcriptions (400 sq.ft.).

C. Program Production Services

1. Dressing Rooms (2200 sq.ft.) as follows:
   - Two for stars (100 sq.ft. each), each with connecting toilet, shower and lavatory.
   - Ten for two people each; lavatory in each.
   - Two for twenty people each; four lavatories in each; connecting toilets and shower rooms for each.
   - (For all but stars, figure 50 sq.ft. per person).
2. Costume Shop (300 sq.ft.)
   Construction and maintenance of costumes. Near dressing rooms.
3. Costume Storage (500 to 1000 sq.ft.)
   Near Costume Shop.
4. Scenery and Property Shop (2000 sq.ft., 20 ft. high)

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   (For all but stars, figure 50 sq.ft. per person).
2. Costume Shop (300 sq.ft.)
   Construction and maintenance of costumes.
   Near dressing rooms.
3. Costume Storage (500 to 1000 sq.ft.)
   Near Costume Shop.
4. Scenery and Property Shop (2000 sq.ft., 20 ft. high)

Construction and painting of scenery and properties.

The paint shop will have a paint frame at long wall, to sink through slot in floor or a paint scaffold on hoists.

Provide easy access to all studios via wide and high doors and corridors.

5. Scenery Store Room (1000 sq.ft.) One section 16 ft. high.

Storage of scenery for re-use.

Scenery is stored in sections 2 ft. wide by 6 ft. deep separated by vertical pipes.

Mezzanines at 7 ft. for bulky objects.

Hoist on trolley over aisles.

Provide access to studios and scene shop.

6. Property Store Room (1000 sq.ft., minimum height 7 ft.).

Furniture and large properties stored on floor or on galleries. Small properties stored in cabinets and shelves.

Provide access to studios and scene or property shop.

7. Electrical Shop (200 sq.ft.)

For repair and maintenance of cameras, lighting and television apparatus.

Near studios and control room.

8. Design Studio

Making of pictorial effects to be used in programs; slides; sketches, models, and so-called video effects.

9. Musician's Room (400 sq.ft.)

Space for instrument cases and lockers.

10. Television Laboratory (200 sq.ft.)

Research and experimentation by audio and video engineers.

D. Program Production

1. Large Studio (6000 sq.ft., 40 ft. high).

Large scale production of live talent shows (opera, musical comedy, drama, variety, indoor athletic events). Floor space for at least five sets of scenery, or a boxing ring and seats, or a basketball court. Free movement of four or more cameras, two microphone pedestals, and ten light standards. Space outside scenery area for storage and shifting of other scenery and for movement of personnel. Consideration should be given to providing proper form for good acoustics and to sound absorbing treatment as required.

Overhead equipment for the suspension, raising, and lowering of scenery and lighting instruments. This equipment should be capable of lateral movement in two directions. Hoists on trolleys or stage rigging equipment may be considered. Access to overhead equipment by studio personnel is desirable, possibly by catwalks as in a movie studio.

(See Public Relations below regarding Studio Audience.)

2. Three Small Studios (900 sq.ft. each; 20 ft. high).

Production of live talent shows on a small scale (interviews, commentators, soloists, lectures, demonstrations).

Scenery to be handled on floor only.

Overhead equipment for hanging and operating lighting equipment.

Two cameras, maximum, in each studio.

Controlled acoustics.

3. Film Projection Studio (400 sq.ft.).

Two 35 mm., two 16 mm., two slide projectors, focused through apertures in fireproof wall onto lenses of television cameras. Cameras move from aperture to aperture on tracks, to allow multiple use. Separate fireproof compartments for cutting film, and storing film. (200 to 300 sq.ft. for both, additional to the studio area.)

4. Control Room (500 sq.ft.; minimum height 12 ft.).

All programs from all studios are directed and monitored from this room. At one row of desks: program producer, technical director, and audio monitor. They look forward and down toward a bank (floor area 2' 6" by 7' 0") of video monitor tubes, one for each camera (the picture face of each tube is about 8" by 10"); and the line monitor tube, which contains the image being broadcast. They look over the video monitor bank, through a glass partition into the studios. Program producer and technical director must be able to see successively into all studios except the film projection studio, as the program originates from one studio or another. The audio signal is received in the control room through a loud speaker whose position is optional.

(This room contains considerable electronic apparatus too technical to describe, but generally resembling amplifier racks; also turntables and controls for "dubbing" sound on some programs.)

5. Three Rehearsal Rooms (600 sq.ft. each).

E. Public Relations

1. Reception Room (600 sq.ft.).

Lounge character. Guided tours might start here. May contain display material.

Construction and painting of scenery and properties.

The paint shop will have a paint frame at long wall, to sink through slot in floor or a paint scaffold on hoists.

Provide easy access to all studios via wide and high doors and corridors.

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Storage of scenery for re-use.

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Near studios and control room.

8. Design Studio

Making of pictorial effects to be used in programs: slides, sketches, models, and so-called video effects.

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Space for instrument cases and lockers.

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5. Three Rehearsal Rooms (600 sq.ft. each).

E. Public Relations

1. Reception Room (600 sq.ft.).

Lounge character. Guided tours might start here. May contain display material.

2. Visitor circulation to be separate from operating traffic.
3. Studio Audience Amphitheatre (200 seats).
   Accessible from visitor circulation and from office section.
   Should view operations in the large studio with reasonably good sight lines.
4. Viewing Rooms.
   Two small rooms for prospective clients (200 sq.ft. each).
   Two large rooms for groups of visitors (600 sq.ft. each).
   Here visitors may see programs as they appear on receiving sets.

F. Staff Accommodations

1. Locker-room Lounge (600 sq.ft.).
2. First Aid Room (150 sq.ft.).
3. Cafeteria and Kitchen to serve 50 at one sitting.

G. Mobile Unit Garage and Repair Shop (1000 sq.ft., 12 ft. high).

H. Parking—50 cars.

I. Building Utilities

1. Air conditioning throughout.
2. Water, light, heat, power.
3. Toilets and lavatories for public and office staff.
4. Toilets, showers, and lavatories for performers and studio staff.

J. Unassigned Space (1000 sq.ft.)

This space should be distributed through the building for uses which will develop when the building is in operation.

V. SITE:

The trend toward decentralization has indicated that the site should be some distance from the crowded center of a large city. It must be conveniently located with reference to public transit lines and main streets. The accompanying plot plan shows the site selected for this problem. There are large trees standing on the property. There are no restrictions as to the character of building since the neighborhood is in the process of redevelopment.

VI. DRAWINGS REQUIRED:

1. Plan of site also showing main floor plan at 1/16" scale.
2. Plan of studio floor if different from the above, at 1/16" scale.
3. Plans of other floors as required to explain the design at 1/16" scale.
4. Section of entire building or group taken through main studio at 1/16" scale.
5. Elevation from main street at the scale of 1/16" = 1' 0".
6. Elevation from side street at the scale of 1/16" = 1' 0".
7. Perspective sketch or isometric to explain the design or some special feature.

APPENDIX I: PREDICTIONS

"Television, after the war, should be on its way towards fulfilling its promise as a large and vigorous new industry in the United States. It can be made useful as a real force in our social and economic life. . . . Technically, television is ready for public acceptance. It has all the elements necessary to the development of a new art and of a new service.

"The big task at the end of the war is to make the service available to the public as widely and as rapidly as possible. The pattern of sight broadcasting can be expected to follow the one laid down by sound broadcasting two decades ago. At first, television studios and transmitting stations will be set up in the nation's larger cities and then, as costs are reduced, in the smaller cities and towns."—David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America.

". . . It (is) quite likely that during the postwar period, television will be one of the first industries to serve as a cushion against unemployment and depression . . . There is no reason now apparent why we should not aim at a 50,000,000-set television industry mirroring the present 50,000,000-set standard broadcast industry."—James L. Ely, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission.

APPENDIX II: BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Television

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"4000 Years of Television" by Richard W. Hubbell (Putnam) 1942.
"The Future of Television" by Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr. (Harper Bros.) 1942.
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B. Architectural Ideas

C.B.S. Studios—Hollywood

Architectural Review—V 85, pp 221-223, May 1939.
Architectural Record—V 84, pp 108-111, July 1938.
Architectural Forum—V 68, pp 454-464, June 1938.

N.B.C. Studios—Hollywood

Architectural Forum—V 70, pp 161-168, March 1939.
Architect & Engineer—pp 132-138, February 1938.

2. Visitor circulation to be separate from operating traffic.

3. Studio Audience Amphitheatre (200 seats)

Accessible from visitor circulation and from office section.

Should view operations in the large studio with reasonably good sight lines.

4. Viewing Rooms.

Two small rooms for prospective clients (200 sq.ft. each).

Two large rooms for groups of visitors (600 sq.ft. each).

Here visitors may see programs as they appear on receiving sets.

F. Staff Accommodations

1. Locker-room Lounge (600 sq.ft.).
2. First Aid Room (150 sq.ft.).
3. Cafeteria and Kitchen to serve 50 at one sitting.

G. Mobile Unit Garage and Repair Shop (1000 sq.ft., 12 ft. high).

H. Parking—50 cars.

I. Building Utilities

1. Air conditioning throughout.
2. Water, light, heat, power.
3. Toilets and lavatories for public and office staff.
4. Toilets, showers, and lavatories for performers and studio staff.

J. Unassigned Space (1000 sq.ft.)

This space should be distributed through the building for uses which will develop when the building is in operation.

V. SITE:

The trend toward decentralization has indicated that the site should be some distance from the crowded center of a large city. It must be conveniently located with reference to public transit lines and main streets. The accompanying plot plan shows the site selected for this problem. There are large trees standing on the property. There are no restrictions as to the character of building since the neighborhood is in the process of redevelopment.

VI. DRAWINGS REQUIRED:

1. Plan of site also showing main floor plan at 1/16" scale.
2. Plan of studio floor if different from the above, at 1/16" scale.
3. Plans of other floors as required to explain the design at 1/16" scale.
4. Section of entire building or group taken through main studio at 1/16" scale.
5. Elevation from main street at the scale of 1/16" = 1'0".
6. Elevation from side street at the scale of 1/16" = 1'0".
7. Perspective sketch or isometric to explain the design or some special feature.

APPENDIX I: PREDICTIONS

"Television, after the war, should be on its way towards fulfilling its promise as a large and vigorous new industry in the United States. It can be made useful as a real force in our social and economic life. . . . Technically, television is ready for public acceptance. It has all the elements necessary to the development of a new art and of a new service.

"The big task at the end of the war is to make the service available to the public as widely and as rapidly as possible. The pattern of sight broadcasting can be expected to follow the one laid down by sound broadcasting two decades ago. At first, television studios and transmitting stations will be set up in the nation's larger cities and then, as costs are reduced, in the smaller cities and towns."—David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America.

". . . It (is) quite likely that during the postwar period, television will be one of the first industries to serve as a cushion against unemployment and depression . . . There is no reason now apparent why we should not aim at a 50,000,000-set television industry mirroring the present 50,000,000-set standard broadcast industry."—James L. Fly, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission.

APPENDIX II: BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Television

"Television Broadcasting" by Lenox Lohr (McGraw Hill) 1940.

"We Present—Television" by Porterfield & Reynolds (Norton) 1940.

"4000 Years of Television" by Richard W. Hubbell (Putnam) 1942.

"The Future of Television" by Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr. (Harper Bros.) 1942.

"Television Today and Tomorrow" by Lee DeForest (Dial) 1942.

B. Architectural Ideas

C.B.S. Studios—Hollywood

Architectural Review—V 85, pp 221-223, May 1939.

Architectural Record—V 84, pp 108-111, July 1938.

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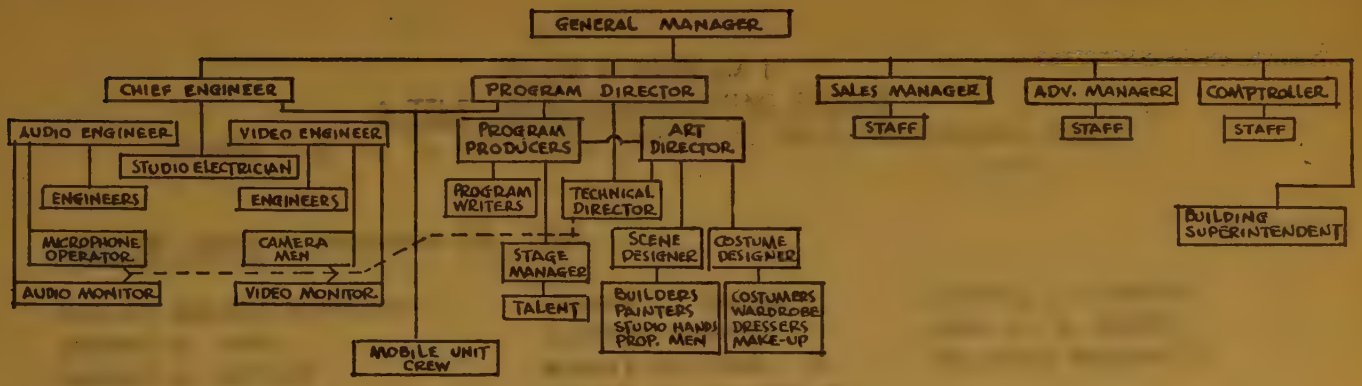
N.B.C. Studios—Hollywood

Architectural Forum—V 70, pp 161-168, March 1939

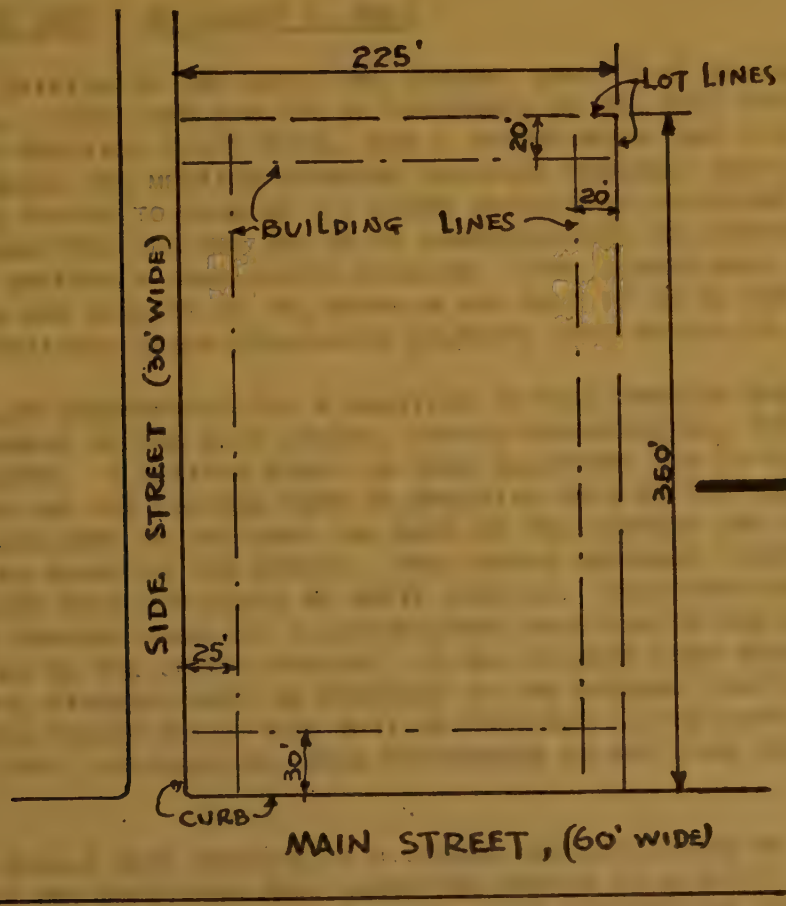
Architect & Engineer—V 132, pp 132-133, February 1938.

APPENDIX III: ORGANIZATION DIAGRAM

ORGANIZATION FOR A TELEVISION STUDIO



APPENDIX IV: PLOT PLAN



NOTE: A record of the dates selected for this prob lem by each supervisor and school must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined.

The text of all programs must be kept confidential before they are issued.

Final drawings shall have a half inch unrendered border on all sides.

Drawings will be eliminated from the judgment for infringements of the following:

(a) Violation of requirements, or failure to pay the registration fee.

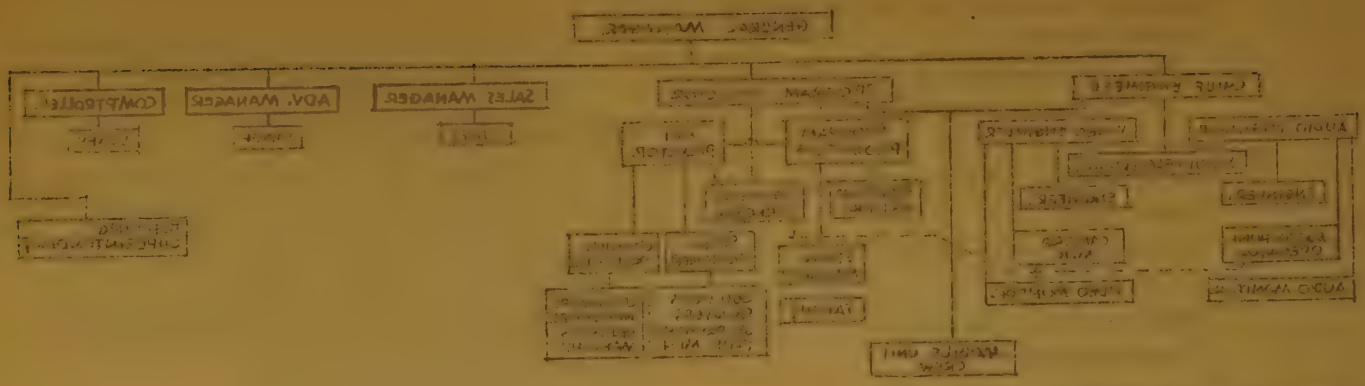
(b) Indefinite, illegible or insufficient indication of the solution of the problem in the prelimnary sketch or final drawing.

(c) Major alterations in the Problem from the solution presented in the Preliminary Sketch.

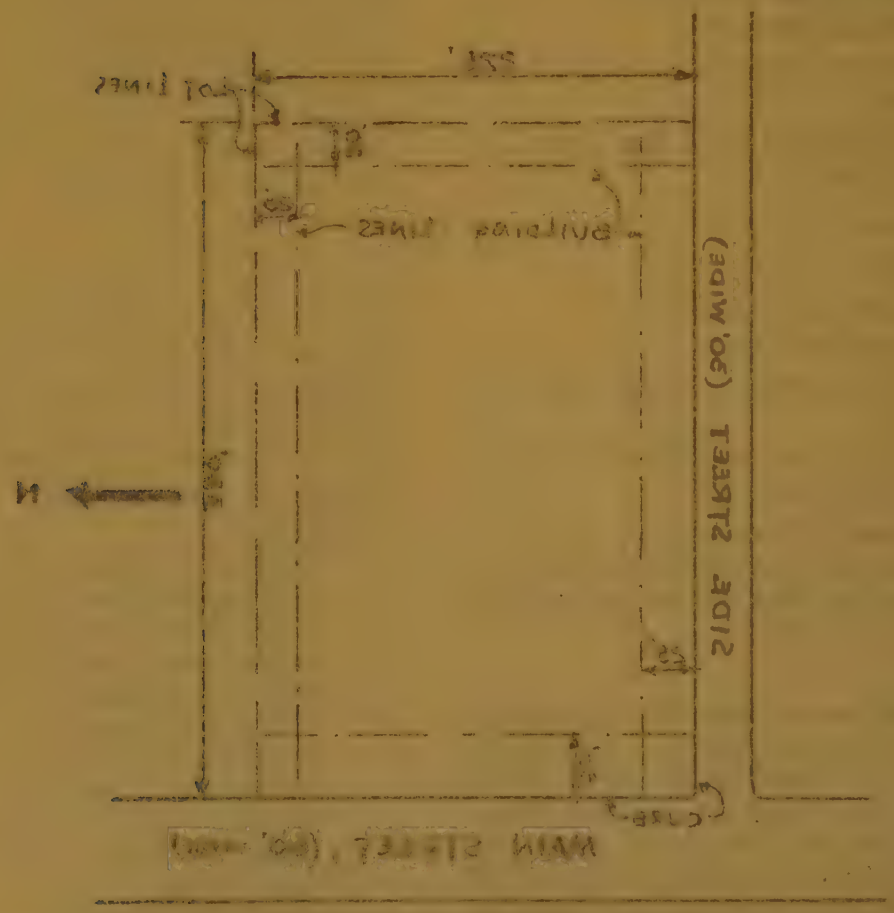
(d) Omission or variation from the fixed requirements of the program.

(e) Failure to indicate the identifying elements as may be called for in any program.

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1943-1944 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.



APPENDIX IV. PLOT PLAN



CLASS A PROBLEM I
A TELEVISION BROADCASTING STUDIO

AUTHORS - C. L. V. MEEKS AND EDWARD C. COLE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

JURY OF AWARD - DECEMBER 28, 1943

PHILIP GOLDEN BARTLETT
EDWARD C. COLE
ROBERT W. CUTLER
JOSEPH L. HAUTMAN
RICHARD HUBBELL
MORRIS KETCHUM, JR.
WALTER H. KILHAM, JR.
CARROLL L.V.MEEKS
JOHN C. B. MOORE
BENJAMIN MOSCOWITZ

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY EDWARD C. COLE

IN THE OPINION OF THE JURY, THE GENERAL QUALITY OF THE SUBMISSIONS WAS AT A HIGH LEVEL. THIS HIGH QUALITY IS EVIDENCED BY THE FACT THAT OF THE SIXTEEN DRAWINGS TWO RECEIVED FIRST MEDAL, ONE A SECOND MEDAL AND SIX RECEIVED MENTION. ALL OF THE MEDAL AND MENTION DRAWINGS ACHIEVED WORKABLE SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEM; THE JURY WAS FORCED TO EXAMINE THE MINOR DETAILS IN SELECTING THE MEDAL AWARDS. THOSE WHO SUBMITTED DESIGNS ARE TO BE CONGRATULATED FOR UNDERTAKING AND COMPLETING SUCH AN OBVIOUSLY COMPLICATED PROBLEM. (THE JURORS WERE IMPRESSED WITH THE COMPLETENESS AND CLARITY OF THE PROGRAM AND FELT IT TO BE ONE OF THE MOST STIMULATING AND FRUITFUL WHICH BEAUX-ARTS STUDENTS HAVE WORKED ON IN RECENT TIMES-ED.)

THE MAJOR REQUIREMENT FOR A SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM WAS AN EMINENTLY WORKABLE ARRANGEMENT OF THE MAIN STUDIO, STUDIO ORGANIZATION, THE CONTROL ROOM, AND STUDIO AUDIENCE. A SERIOUS FAULT IN SOME SOLUTIONS WAS TO PLACE THE AUDIENCE AMPHITHEATER AND THE CONTROL ROOM AT OPPOSITE ENDS OF THE STUDIO, THUS CAUSING THE STUDIO AUDIENCE TO SEE ONLY THE BACK OF THE SCENERY AND THE BACK OF THE ACTION TAKING PLACE IN THE STUDIO. THE STUDIO AUDIENCE VIEWPOINT AND CONTROL ROOM VIEWPOINT MUST OBVIOUSLY BE QUITE SIMILAR. SOLUTIONS WERE DEEMED FAULTY WHEREIN THE CONTROL ROOM HAD A SATISFACTORY RELATION TO THE MAIN STUDIO BUT A POOR RELATION TO THE OTHER STUDIOS. IT WAS EVIDENT FROM SEVERAL SOLUTIONS THAT ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS MUST BE REMINDED OF THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS OF MANKIND AND THAT ADEQUATE TOILET FACILITIES MUST BE PROVIDED IN THE PLAN. IT MAY ALSO BE NOTED HERE THAT, IN PRACTISE, STAR PERFORMERS DO NOT LIKE SECOND STORY DRESSING ROOMS.

FIRST MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO H.C.ROSS AND M.T.WILCOX OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR SOLUTIONS WELL ABOVE THE OTHERS IN QUALITY. WHILE THEY BORE CONSIDERABLE RESEMBLANCE TO ONE ANOTHER, THEY NONETHELESS SHOWED INDIVIDUALITY IN THE DETAIL. BOTH WERE STRAIGHTFORWARD, MANIFESTLY WORKABLE SOLUTIONS AS TO PLAN, ACHIEVING SATISFACTORY OPERATIONAL INTEGRATION, GOOD USE OF PLOT AND PREDOMINANCE OF OUTSIDE ROOMS WHERE FENESTRATION COULD BE OF SOME USE. IN THE DESIGN BY MISS ROSS THE RELATION OF SERVICES, PUBLIC AMPHITHEATER, CONTROL ROOM AND SMALLER STUDIOS, IS PARTICULARLY FORTHRIGHT AND COMMENDABLE. THE FILM PROJECTION ROOM IS SO LOCATED THAT FIRE PREVENTIVE PRECAUTIONS CAN BE TAKEN. ARRANGEMENT FOR GUIDED TOURS AND STUDIO AUDIENCE IS GOOD.

THE SOLUTION BY MISS WILCOX IS WEAK IN ITS LOCATION OF THE FILM PROJECTION ROOM, LINES OF SIGHT FROM THE AUDIENCE AMPHITHEATER (AN EASILY REMEDIED FAULT),

AND ACCESS TO THE CONTROL ROOM. HER IDEAS FOR FOLDING PARTITIONS BETWEEN THE SHOPS AND THE MAIN STUDIO AND SLIDING DOORS BETWEEN THE MAIN STUDIO AND THE OUTSIDE COURT ARE GOOD. THE INTRODUCTION OF CONSIDERABLE FLEXIBILITY INTO THE USES OF THE SMALL STUDIOS BY MEANS OF SLIDING DOORS AND SCENERY SLOT IS INGENIOUS AND WELL SUITED TO TELEVISION.

BOTH OF THE ABOVE PLANS WERE DEVELOPED INTO WELL MASSED AND PLEASING ELEVATIONS.

I.AROZTEGUI, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS WAS AWARDED A SECOND MEDAL. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STUDIO IN HIS SUBMISSION ARE WELL SEPARATED AND EXPRESSED IN THE PLAN AND REASONABLY WELL RELATED TO EACH OTHER. THE ELEVATIONS SHOW CONSIDERABLE MORE DEVELOPMENT THAN DO MOST OF THE SUBMISSIONS. CONVERSELY THE INTERNAL ASPECT OF THE MAIN BODY OF THE BUILDING IS RATHER TIGHT. PROVISION FOR STUDIO AUDIENCE IS EXCELLENT. THE CONTROL ROOM SOLUTION IS NOTEWORTHY FOR ITS INGENUITY RATHER THAN ITS PERFECTION AND OFFERS A SOLUTION WHICH, THOUGH UNSATISFACTORY AS SHOWN, IS NEVERTHELESS A POSSIBILITY. ITS UNSATISFACTORY QUALITY LIES, AMONG OTHER THINGS, IN THE DISTANCE AND LACK OF EASY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DIRECTOR AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

W.FUCHINO, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AWARDED A MENTION: WHILE IT IS OBVIOUS THAT AROZTEGUI AND FUCHINO WORKED BESIDE ONE ANOTHER ON THE PROBLEM THERE IS AMPLE EVIDENCE OF STRONG ORIGINALITY ON THE PART OF BOTH. IN FUCHINO'S SOLUTION THE SMALL STUDIOS SUFFER FROM BEING CROWDED INTO THE NARROW END OF THE BUILDING. THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE REVOLVING CONTROL DESK IS OPEN TO QUESTION, BUT IS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION. ATTENTION IS CALLED TO AN UNDUE NUMBER OF OBLIQUE ANGLES IN THE WALL ARRANGEMENTS IN THESE AND OTHER SOLUTIONS. IN BOTH AROZTEGUI AND FUCHINO'S SOLUTIONS THE CAFETERIA IS OVER-EMPHASIZED FOR A STAFF EATING PLACE, REMINDING ONE OF THE FRENCH BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

I.J.MAITIN AND G.O.WILKINSON OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PRESENTED WORKABLE SOLUTIONS ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS. THEY SUFFERED ONLY IN COMPARISON WITH MORE IMAGINATIVE SOLUTIONS HERETOFORE REVIEWED.

J.M.LINLEY,JR. OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: THIS PRESENTATION SHOWED CONSIDERABLE ORIGINALITY OF CONCEPTION, EVEN TO THE POINT OF STRETCHING THE INTERPRETATION OF THE REQUIREMENTS IN HIS RATHER FREE SOLUTION OF THE STUDIO PROBLEM. THIS CANNOT BE ENTIRELY CONDEMNED BECAUSE OF THE NOVELTY OF TELEVISION AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF FORSEEING ITS POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS. HIS WHOLE STUDIO ARRANGEMENT IS FUNDAMENTALLY ONE LARGE OPEN SPACE SEPARATED INTO COMPARTMENTS BY TEMPORARY OR PORTABLE PARTITIONS, WHICH, SHOULD DEVELOPMENTS REQUIRE, MIGHT BE EASILY DISMANTLED AND RE-ARRANGED. HIS STUDIO AUDIENCE, BEING MOVABLE, ALLOWS ADAPTABILITY TO VARIOUS STUDIO ARRANGEMENTS, AUDIENCE CIRCULATION HOWEVER, CROSSES OPERATIONAL TRAFFIC WITHIN THE BUILDING, AND UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS THIS WOULD BE DISTINCTLY HAMPERING. THE LINE OF SIGHT FROM THE CONTROL ROOM IS NOT PRACTICABLE WITH THE ANGLES SHOWN. THERE IS UNNECESSARY SUBDIVISION OF THE MANAGEMENT SECTION INTO BAYS AND THE VIEWING ROOMS AT THE ENTRANCE ARE ENTIRELY IMPRACTICAL. THE PLAN GENERALLY HAS THE ASPECT OF AN UNSTUDIED SKETCH OF A GOOD IDEA.

J.R.JOHNSTONE,JR., ATELIER RAYMOND STOCKDALE, SAN DIEGO: THIS IS A VERY WELL THOUGHT OUT, CAREFULLY INTEGRATED SOLUTION ON A RECTANGULAR PLAN. PROVISION FOR SEPARATE AMPHITHEATERS FOR CLIENTS IS A GOOD IDEA. THE CONTROL ROOM

ARRANGEMENT, THOUGH INACCURATE AS TO DETAIL, IS WELL RELATED TO THE STUDIOS. ATTENTION TO DETAIL AS TO HEAT AND AIR-CONDITIONING, CAFETERIA ARRANGEMENT AND STAFF SERVICES IS ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

R.C.PFAHL, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND, RECEIVED A MENTION. ALTHOUGH HE HAD A WORKABLE PLAN AND MADE EXCELLENT PROVISION FOR HANDLING STUDIO AUDIENCE, - THERE IS A LACK OF INTEGRATION IN THE PERSPECTIVE. PARKING AMONG THE COLUMNS IN THE BASEMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE.

REPORT OF AWARDS

2 FIRST MEDAL	6 MENTION	7 NO AWARD
1 SECOND MEDAL		16 TOTAL SUBMITTED

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: MENTION- J.M.LINLEY,JR.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: SECOND MEDAL- I.AROZTEGUI. MENTION- W.FUCHINO.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: NO AWARD- 1.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: NO AWARD- 3.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: FIRST MEDAL- H.C.ROSS, M.T.WILCOX. MENTION- I.J.MAITIN, G.O.WILKINSON. NO AWARD- 1.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: MENTION-R.C.PFAHL. NO AWARD- 1.
ATELIER RAYMOND STOCKDALE, SAN DIEGO: MENTION- J.R.JOHNSTON, JR.
UNAFFILIATED: RICHMOND,VA.: NO AWARD- 1.

INDEX OF PHOTOSTATS

CLASS A PROBLEM I - A TELEVISION BROADCASTING STUDIO
DECEMBER 28, 1943

1. H.C.ROSS, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA - FIRST MEDAL
2. M.T.WILCOX, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA - FIRST MEDAL
3. I.AROZTEGUI, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - SECOND MEDAL

POSITIVE PHOTOSTATS ARE AVAILABLE AT 20 CENTS EACH.
A COPY OF THE REPORT MAY BE HAD FOR 10 CENTS.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

304 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Preliminary Sketch—December 8, 1943	or	December 11, 1943
Submission—December 18, 1943		December 22, 1943
Judgment—December 28, 1943		December 28 1943

EMERSON PRIZE — A MEMORIAL ENTRANCE TO AN URBAN HOUSING GROUP

Author — John C. B. Moore, New York, N. Y.

The local housing authority of one of our congested small cities has recently received approval of its application for a housing development.

The formation of the local housing authority, and the stimulation of local interest in housing have been the result of years of effort on the part of a devoted social worker. His untimely death prompts the suggestion that the development be named for him, and that a memorial to him be designed somewhere in the housing group. The design of the memorial is the subject of this exercise.

The location suggested for the memorial is limited to the open space between two buildings which form one of the principal pedestrian entrances to the housing group, as shown on the attached plan. Facing the open space from the exterior, the building on the right contains the administrative offices and the building on the left a day nursery.

The site is level. The apartments are four-story walk-ups of simplest brick construction, with metal casement windows. The floor to floor height is 10'4", the first floor is 4'0" above grade. The first floor windows of the buildings adjoining the area of the memorial may be arranged to suit the design. Other windows are approximately 3' wide by 5' high, on centers about 8' apart.

The memorial will consist of the treatment of the area within the limits shown on the plan. The elements bounding that area (building walls, planting, paths and other elements constituting the immediate setting) should be taken into consideration and designed or developed as may be thought appropriate. Architectural motifs such as shelter, sculptural motifs such as bas-relief, a bust, and inscriptions may be included — also seats, pavements, water, and permanent garden planting, with flowers in season. The only specific requirement is an ample dignified inscription, arranged to be legible both by day and by night. The night illumination, and the location and design of the lighting units in the area are part of the problem.

The memorial should be of a type which will be appreciated and loved by the families living in the housing group, and should remind all who pass by it of the simple gracious qualities of the man whose public service is thus commemorated.

REQUIRED FOR THE PRELIMINARY SKETCH:

Plot plan at the scale of 1/16" equals 1'0".

Plan, elevation, and section of the entire memorial or a principal element at the scale of 1/8" equals 1'0".

REQUIRED FOR THE FINAL DRAWING:

Plot plan at the scale of 1/8" equals 1'0".

A plan of the entire memorial or a principal element at the scale of 1/4" equals 1'0".

An elevation and a section of the same at the scale of 1/4" equals 1'0".

A large perspective view from a normal point of view near the ground level.

Sheet size 31" x 40".

The preliminary sketch must be drawn in ink on a single sheet of tracing paper 12" x 18" with a single line border. The student must print in the upper left-hand corner:

(a) the student's full name.
(b) his school or atelier, or the name and address of patron.
(c) the grade and title of the problem.

The space for this identification must not be smaller than 1½" x 3".

Drawings will be placed Hors Concours for failure to indicate the elements of the program in the finished problem by the identifying designation given in the program.

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1943-1944 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

Prizes may be withheld or sub-divided at discretion of the Jury.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

304 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

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Author — John C. B. Moore, New York, N. Y.

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The formation of the local housing authority, and the stimulation of local interest in housing have been the result of years of effort on the part of a devoted social worker. His untimely death prompts the suggestion that the development be named for him, and that a memorial to him be designed somewhere in the housing group. The design of the memorial is the subject of this exercise.

The location suggested for the memorial is limited to the open space between two buildings which form one of the principal pedestrian entrances to the housing group, as shown on the attached plan. Facing the open space from the exterior, the building on the right contains the administrative offices and the building on the left a day nursery.

The site is level. The apartments are four-story walk-ups of simplest brick construction with metal casement windows. The floor to floor height is 10'4", the first floor is 4'0" above grade. The first floor windows of the buildings adjoining the area of the memorial may be arranged to suit the design. Other windows are approximately 3' wide by 5' high on centers about 8' apart.

The memorial will consist of the treatment of the area within the limits shown on the plan. The elements bounding that area (building walls, planting, paths and other elements constituting the immediate setting) should be taken into consideration and designed or developed as may be thought appropriate. Architectural motifs such as shelter, sculptural motifs such as bas-relief, a bust, and inscriptions may be included — also seats, pavements, water and permanent garden planting, with flowers in season. The only specific requirement is an ample, dignified inscription, arranged to be legible both by day and by night. The night illumination, and the location and design of the lighting units in the area are part of the problem.

The memorial should be of a type which will be appreciated and loved by the families living in the housing group, and should remind all who pass by it of the simple gracious qualities of the man whose public service is thus commemorated.

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Plan, elevation, and section of the entire memorial or a principal element at the scale of 1/8" equals 1'0".

REQUIRED FOR THE FINAL DRAWING:

Plot plan at the scale of 1/8" equals 1'0".

A plan of the entire memorial or a principal element at the scale of 1/4" equals 1'0".

An elevation and a section of the same at the scale of 1/4" equals 1'0".

A large perspective view from a normal point of view near the ground level.

Sheet size, 21" x 40".

The preliminary sketch must be drawn in ink on a single sheet of tracing paper 12" x 18" with a single line border. The student must print in the upper left-hand corner:

(a) the student's full name.
(b) his school or atelier, or the name and address of patron.
(c) the grade and title of the problem.

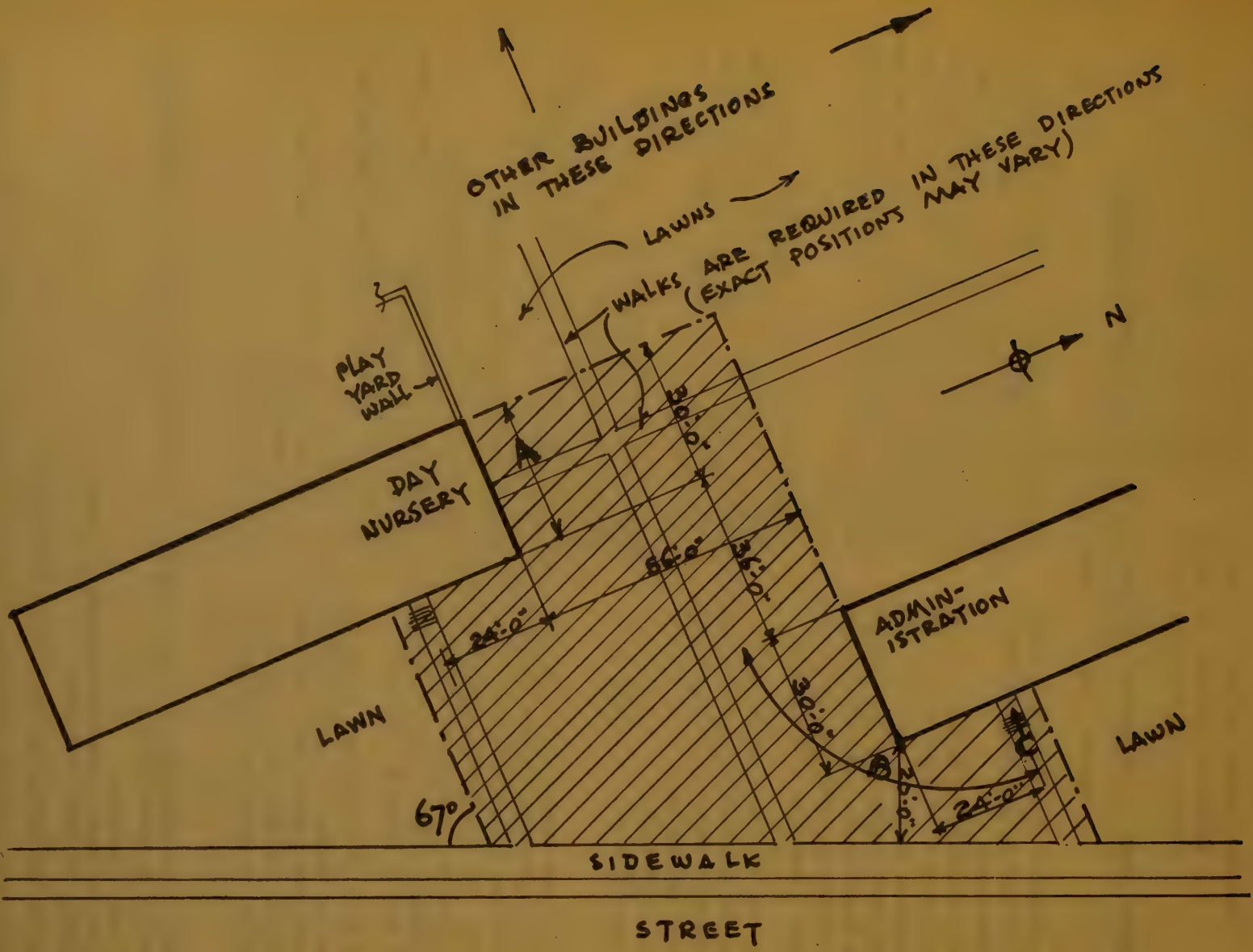
The space for this identification must not be smaller than 1½" x 3".

Drawings will be placed Hors Concours for failure to indicate the elements of the program in the finished problem by the identifying designation given in the program.

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1943-1944 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

Prizes may be withheld or sub-divided at discretion of the Jury.

FOR THE IDEAS CONTAINED THAN FOR ...
PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF ...
PROGRAM AND THAT HIS SOLUTION WAS ...
AND THAT DUE REGARD WAS GIVEN TO ...



SCALE, 1/32" = 1'-0" LIMITS OF AREA FOR MEMORIAL ARE SHOWN HATCHED

NOTES: ENTRANCE TO DAY NURSERY TO BE ON THIS FAÇADE A
ENTRANCE TO ADMINISTRATION MAY BE AT BUILDING ENTRANCE C, OR IT MAY BE A SEPARATE ENTRANCE LOCATED WITHIN ARC B.

EMERSON PRIZE
A MEMORIAL ENTRANCE TO AN URBAN HOUSING GROUP
AUTHOR - JOHN C.B. MOORE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - DECEMBER 28, 1943

PHILIP GOLDEN BARTLETT
ROBERT W. CUTLER
JOSEPH L. HAUTMAN
MORRIS KETCHUM, JR.
WALTER H. KILHAM, JR.
JOHN C.B. MOORE
BENJAMIN MOSCOWITZ

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY WALTER H. KILHAM, JR.

ON THE WHOLE THE JURY WAS DISAPPOINTED IN THE GENERAL LEVEL OF THE WORK SUBMITTED FOR THIS PRIZE AND FELT THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE SOLUTIONS WAS RATHER UNINSPIRED. DESIGNS FOR ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ENTRANCES TO A HOUSING GROUP SHOULD HAVE GIVEN MORE EVIDENCE OF DUE CONSIDERATION FOR EASY FLOW OF PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC, BABY CARRIAGES AND SO FORTH. THE AVERAGE SOLUTION WAS TOO COMPLICATED FOR THE THEME ASSIGNED AND IN MOST CASES FAILED TO HARMONIZE WITH THE SURROUNDING ARCHITECTURE DESCRIBED IN THE PROGRAM. PARTICULARLY UNFORTUNATE WERE THE DESIGNS SUGGESTING CIRCULAR FOUNTAINS OR POOLS COMPLETELY UNRELATED TO THEIR SURROUNDINGS IN PLAN. EQUALLY DISAPPOINTING WERE SUBMISSIONS WHICH PRESENTED HALF-TIMBERED GATEWAYS, WELL DRAWN BUT UTTERLY OUT OF CHARACTER WITH THE SETTING AND UNRELATED TO THE ESTABLISHED PLAN.

IT WAS FOUND POSSIBLE TO GIVE MENTIONS TO ONLY FOUR PROBLEMS, WITH A SECOND MEDAL AND PRIZE TO A FIFTH. FOUR OF THE SUBMISSIONS ARE ILLUSTRATED HERE FOR COMMENT.

THE PRIZE WAS AWARDED TO JOAN NICHOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. IT WAS FELT THAT HER SOLUTION WAS SIMPLE, DIGNIFIED AND IN CHARACTER WITH THE HOUSING GROUP. IT WAS SO DISPOSED AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE CIRCULATION THROUGH THE ENTRANCE, AND THE MEMORIAL LETTERING WAS WELL PLACED. THE SCULPTURE, IF NOT WELL INDICATED IN THE DRAWING, WAS CONSIDERED APPROPRIATELY LOCATED. THE CURVED FORM OF THE WALL WAS COMMENDED AND WAS ESPECIALLY APPROPRIATE TO AN ENTRANCE MAKING AN ANGLE TO THE STREET. WHILE THE LIGHTING SCHEME WAS NOT DEVELOPED, IT WAS FELT THAT A SUITABLE SOLUTION WOULD BE FEASIBLE WITH THE METHOD INDICATED AND THAT IT WAS PRACTICAL.

THE SUBMISSION BY I.AROZTEGUI, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION. HIS SOLUTION WAS UNUSUAL, APPROPRIATE IN ITS SIMPLICITY, AND THE POOL AND THE MEMORIAL ITSELF WERE WELL DISPOSED WITH REGARD TO THE GENERAL CIRCULATION. IT WAS REGRETTED THAT THE PERSPECTIVE WAS SO COMPLETELY OUT OF SCALE AS TO BE MISLEADING AND THAT THE ENTRANCE FROM THE STREET WAS NOT ONLY INDIRECT, BUT BLOCKED BY A GRASS PLOT TO PEOPLE COMING FROM ONE DIRECTION.

THE DESIGN BY J.M.LINLEY, JR. OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY IS HERE PRESENTED MORE FOR THE IDEAS CONTAINED THAN FOR THE EXECUTION. IT WAS FELT THAT HE HAD GIVEN PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF NIGHT ILLUMINATION SUGGESTED IN THE PROGRAM AND THAT HIS SOLUTION WAS ORIGINAL, THE IDEA FOR THE INSCRIPTION UNUSUAL AND THAT DUE REGARD WAS GIVEN TO MAINTAINING CIRCULATION.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM BY M.T.WILCOX OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, WAS VERY FINE. IT FULFILLED THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM AND WAS OF A CHARACTER THAT WOULD BE EXPECTED ON THE SITE OF AN ACTUAL HOUSING PROJECT OF THIS KIND, BUT SOMETHING WITH MORE INDIVIDUALITY WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE GRATIFYING.

IT WAS NECESSARY TO MARK ONE OR TWO SUBMISSIONS "HORS CONCOURS" BECAUSE OF RADICAL DEPARTURE FROM THE ORIGINAL SKETCH.

REPORT OF AWARDS

1 SECOND MEDAL	4 MENTION	11 NO AWARD
	2 HORS CONCOURS	18 TOTAL SUBMITTED

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY: NO AWARD- 1.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: MENTION- J. .LINLEY, JR. NO AWARD- 1.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: MENTION- I.AROZTEGUI.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: NO AWARD- 3.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: SECOND MEDAL & EMERSON PRIZE - J.NICHOLS.
MENTION- J.BONINO, M.T.WILCOX. HORS CONCOURS- I.J.MAITIN, S.E.O'BOURKE.
NO AWARD- 3.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: NO AWARD- 3.

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DECEMBER 28, 1943

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5. J.W.LINLEY,JR., PRINCETON UNIVERSITY - MENTION
6. I.AROZTEGUI, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - MENTION
7. M.T.WILCOX, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA - MENTION

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REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

304 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
FIVE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS between— October 2, 1943—December 18, 1943
Judgment will be held — December 28, 1943

CLASS B PROBLEM I—A HEALTH CENTER

Author—John C. B. Moore, New York, N. Y.

Health facilities are provided in some of the large housing developments which have been constructed for workers in war industries. These facilities include provision for health demonstrations as well as medical care. Health centers to house these facilities are generally centrally located in the housing groups. They may be placed close to the community centers.

One such unit, the subject of this program, is a health center for a temporary community of 2,000 families. The site is shown on the accompanying plot plan. The building will be a one-story structure with basement for heating and storage only. Wood may be used for construction, since the building will be temporary.

The following spaces are required:

1. Entrance vestibule.
2. Lobby with reception desk and waiting space for 50 persons.
3. Small auditorium with a capacity of 100 persons for lectures and health demonstrations.
4. Maternity and health clinic:
   (a) Conference and demonstration room 15' x 15'.
   (b) Two weighing and dressing rooms 4' x 6'.
   (c) Nurse's office and record room 7' x 10'.
   (d) Small laboratory 10' x 10'.
   (e) Toilet.
5. Dental Clinic:
   (a) Two treatment rooms with one chair, each 10' x 10'.
   (b) Recovery room 7' x 10'.
   (c) Nurse's office and record room 7' x 10'.
   (d) Small workroom 10' x 10'.
   (e) Toilet.
6. General Medical Clinic:
   (a) Two consultation rooms, each 10' x 15'.
   (b) Two treatment rooms, each 10' x 12'.
   (c) Four small dressing rooms, each 4' x 6'.
   (d) Nurse's office and record room 7' x 10'.
   (e) Laboratory, 10' x 10'.
   (f) Toilet.
7. X-Ray Department for use by all departments:
   (a) Consultation room 10' x 12'.
   (b) Dressing room, 4' x 6'.
   (c) X-Ray room, 10' x 15'.
   (d) Dark room, 10' x 10'.

The areas of the building should be arranged in groups, as indicated by the several headings. Easy communication between them is desirable, directed and supervised as much as possible by the attendant at the reception desk. The required sizes given are approximate.

8. Heating plant in basement.
9. Parking space for six or eight cars.

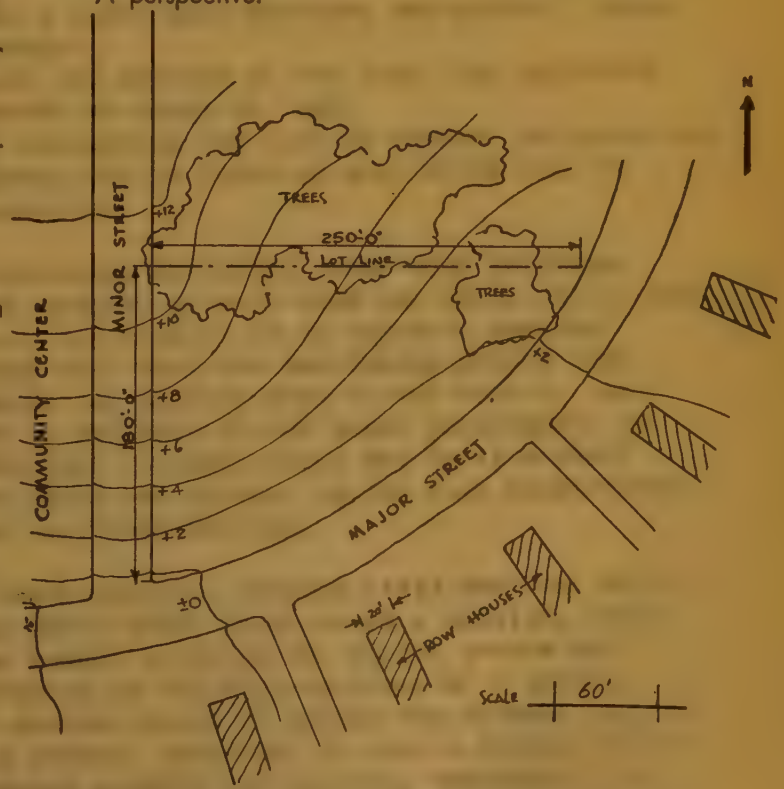
DRAWINGS REQUIRED:

Plan of the entire plot showing the building plan at the scale of 1/16" equals 1' 0".

Main elevation and one adjacent elevation at the scale of 1/8" equals 1' 0".

A section at the scale of 1/8" equals 1' 0", which will best explain the design.

A perspective.



NOTE: A record of the dates selected for this problem by each supervisor and school must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined.

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

304 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any

FIVE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS between— October 2, 1943—December 18, 1943

Judgment will be held — December 22, 1943

CLASS B PROBLEM I—A HEALTH CENTER

Author—John C. B. Moore, New York, N. Y.

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3. Small auditorium with a capacity of 100 persons for lectures and health demonstrations.
4. Maternity and health clinic:
   (a) Conference and demonstration room 15' x 15'.
   (b) Two weighing and dressing rooms 4' x 6'.
   (c) Nurse's office and record room 7' x 10'.
   (d) Small laboratory 10' x 10'.
   (e) Toilet.
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   (c) Nurse's office and record room 7' x 10'.
   (d) Small workroom 10' x 10'.
   (e) Toilet.
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The areas of the building should be arranged in groups, as indicated by the several headings. Easy communication between them is desirable, directed and supervised as much as possible by the attendant at the reception desk. The required size given are approximate.

8. Heating plant in basement.
9. Parking space for six or eight cars.

DRAWINGS REQUIRED:

Plan of the entire plot showing the building plan at the scale of 1/16" equals 1' 0".

Main elevation and one general elevation at the scale of 1/8" equal 1' 0".

A section at the scale of 1/8" equals 1' 0", which will best explain the design.

A perspective.

NOTE: A record of the dates selected for this problem by each supervisor and school must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined.

The text of all programs must be kept confidential before they are issued.

Final drawings shall have a light pencil underlined border on all sides.

Drawings will be eliminated from the judgment for infringements of the following:

(a) Violation of requirements, or failure to pay the registration fee.
(b) Incomplete, illegible or insufficient indication of the solution of the problem in the preliminary sketch or final drawing.
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CLASS B PROBLEM I
A HEALTH CENTER

AUTHOR - JOHN C.B. MOORE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - DECEMBER 28, 1943

CHARLES W. BEESTON	JOHN THEODORE HANEMAN	A.GORDON LORIMER
CARL C. BRAUN	HARWELL HAMILTON HARRIS	ISADORE ROSENFIELD
A.F. BRINCKERHOFF	ROBERT S. HUTCHINS	LOUIS A. WALSH

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY ISADORE ROSENFIELD

THE SOLUTIONS WERE FREQUENTLY SO MATURE THAT THE JURY WAS INCLINED TO REGARD THE PROBLEM FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PROFESSIONAL MATURITY AND WAS OBLIGED CONSTANTLY TO REMIND ITSELF THAT THE DESIGNS WERE PRODUCED BY JUNIORS IN THE SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE. THE HIGH STANDARD OF JUDGMENT NOTWITHSTANDING THE JURORS FOUND IT POSSIBLE TO AWARD A GREAT MANY MENTIONS AND BETTER. AMONG THE POINTS WHICH THE JURY DEPLORED WERE:-

1. FREQUENT DISREGARD OF THE SHAPE AND CONTOUR OF THE SITE, AND DESIGNING AS IF THE SITE WERE AS FLAT AS THE PAPER IN FRONT OF THEM;
2. THE READINESS FOR FORCING AND DISTORTING THE PLAN TO PRODUCE AN ELEVATION. "PICTURE WINDOWS" AND OTHER MOTIFS UNRELATED TO FUNCTION WERE OFTEN USED TO PRODUCE AN EFFECT OF DOUBTFUL DESIRABILITY.

AMONG THE POINTS WHICH WERE CONSIDERED AS CRITERIA FOR GOOD SOLUTIONS WERE THE SIMPLICITY OF CONTROL OF THE SEVERAL CLINICS FROM ONE FOCAL POINT, AND THE INTEGRATION OF THE AUDITORIUM WITH THE CLINICS IN AN INTIMATE WORKING RELATIONSHIP. AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS FELT THAT THE AUDITORIUM SHOULD LEND ITSELF TO USE AT NIGHT WITHOUT THROWING THE CLINICS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. AS PATIENTS FROM ALL CLINICS ARE APT TO BE REFERRED TO THE X-RAY DEPARTMENT, IT WAS FELT THAT IT SHOULD BE SO LOCATED THAT PATIENTS COULD GET TO IT WITHOUT TRESPASSING OTHER CLINICS. THESE CRITERIA ARE OBVIOUS IN THE FOUR SUBMISSIONS WHICH WERE GIVEN FIRST MENTION PLACE' AND FIRST MENTION.

R.R.GRIFFITHS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, AWARDED FIRST MENTION: WHILE IT WAS FELT THAT THIS SUBMISSION HAD MERIT ABOVE THOSE GIVEN A MENTION, THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION OVER THE MANNER IN WHICH THE MODULE SYSTEM WAS EMPLOYED. THE JURY FELT VERY SYMPATHETIC TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF A MODULE SYSTEM, BUT FELT THAT WHEN A MODULE SYSTEM BEGINS TO GOVERN THE PLANNER INSTEAD OF THE PLANNER GOVERNING THE MODULAR SYSTEM, ADHERENCE TO SUCH A SYSTEM BECOMES A DRAWBACK. THUS WHILE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CLINICAL DEPARTMENTS AND THE CENTRAL WAITING ROOM, AND THEIR INTER-RELATION WERE CORRECT, THE MODULE SYSTEM CREATED SUCH CONSTRICTED SPACES AND LINES OF CIRCULATION AS TO DEFEAT THESE HAPPY RELATIONSHIPS. ONE MEMBER OF THE JURY REFERRED TO THIS APPROACH IN DESIGN AS "CONSTRUCTIVISM", POINTING OUT THAT ARCHITECTURE IS A HUMAN PROBLEM FIRST AND FOREMOST, AND THAT HUMAN PROBLEMS MUST NOT BE PERMITTED TO BE GOVERNED BY A STRAIGHT-JACKET SYSTEM OF DESIGN.

THE FIRST MENTION PLACED DESIGN BY W.J.McNEIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, WAS CONSIDERED TO BE OF PARTICULAR MERIT BECAUSE OF THE STRAIGHTFORWARD UNSPECTACULAR SOLUTION FOLLOWING STRICT LOGIC IN PLAN AND EQUALLY CAREFUL THOUGHT

AUSTIN - JOHN C.J., JR. - NEW YORK, N.Y.

- DECEMBER 28, 1964

CHARLES W. [illegible]
CARL C. [illegible]
A.V. BRINKERHOFF

JOHN T. [illegible]
HERBERT [illegible]
ROBERT S. [illegible]

[illegible] A. WILSON

[illegible]

THE [illegible] WAS [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

IN ELEVATIONS. THE CLINICS CAN BE REACHED FROM THE MAIN WAITING ROOM DIRECTLY; THE AUDITORIUM IS IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE TO THE CLINICS AND YET CAN BE USED AT NIGHT WITHOUT OPENING THE BUILDING AS A WHOLE. THE WINDOWS IN ELEVATION SHOW EVIDENCE OF THOUGHT TO QUESTIONS OF PRIVACY WHERE PRIVACY IS REQUIRED. THUS THE WINDOWS IN THE CLINICS HAVE SILLS HIGH ABOVE THE GROUND. THOSE IN THE AUDITORIUM ARE ALSO HIGH ABOVE THE GROUND SO AS TO GIVE GOOD LIGHT WITHOUT HAVING A DISTURBING VIEW DURING MOMENTS OF SERIOUS DEMONSTRATION. ON THE OTHER HAND THE WINDOWS IN THE WAITING ROOM HAVE LOW SILLS AND PRODUCE A RESTFUL VIEW OF THE OUTDOORS.

THE PROBLEMS WHICH WERE UNSUCCESSFUL GENERALLY INDICATED THAT THE PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING WERE NOT UNDERSTOOD BY THEIR DESIGNERS EVEN THOUGH A STARTLING ELEVATION MAY HAVE BEEN PRODUCED. PLAN CONSIDERATION WAS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE. THERE WERE SOME SOLUTIONS THAT SHOWED CONSIDERABLE COMPLICATION IN THE PLAN ARRANGEMENT, BUT WHICH THE JURY CONSIDERED TO BE MISGUIDED LABOR INASMUCH AS THE PLAN DID NOT ACHIEVE THE DIRECT AND EASY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FOCAL WAITING ROOM AND THE CLINICS. FREQUENTLY, SOLUTIONS REQUIRED CIRCULATION THROUGH ONE CLINIC IN ORDER TO REACH ANOTHER. OTHERS SHOWED SITUATIONS WHERE MEN AND WOMEN WOULD HAVE TO UNDRESS IN ADJOINING ALCOVES SERVED BY A NARROW PASSAGE; THEY WOULD THEN HAVE TO CROSS A COMMON WAITING ROOM OR PASSAGE PRESUMABLY IN A DRESSING GOWN, IN ORDER TO REACH THE RESPECTIVE EXAMINATION ROOMS.

REPORT OF AWARDS

1 FIRST MENTION PLACED	3 FIRST MENTION	16 NO AWARD
	16 MENTION	36 TOTAL SUBMITTED

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA: MENTION- J.M.OBREGON, A.LARREA, S.ROSENFELD.
NO AWARD- 8.
OKLAHOMA AGRIC. & MECH. COLLEGE: MENTION- B.CHAPMAN.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: FIRST MENTION- R.R.GRIFFITHS. MENTION-G.TWITCHELL
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: MENTION- J.S.SUDLER.
RICE INSTITUTE: MENTION- J.TANG, C.F.GROOS, E.A.MUELLER. NO AWARD- 2.
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE: NO AWARD- 2.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: FIRST MENTION- R.IWANAGA. MENTION- R.J.DIAZ, S.J.Y.TANG.
NO AWARD- 1
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: FIRST MENTION PLACED- W.J.MCNEIL. MENTION- G.R.WALSH,
E.S.SOCHALSKI, R.W.STUERWALD. NO AWARD- 1.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: MENTION- W.J.THURMAN.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: FIRST MENTION- B.H.HOUGH. MENTION- H.A.MAURER.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: NO AWARD- 1.
ATELIER RAYMOND STOCKDALE, SAN DIEGO: NO AWARD- 1.

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DECEMBER 28, 1943

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9. B.H.HOUGH, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA - FIRST MENTION
10. R.IWANAGA, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - FIRST MENTION
11. R.R.GRIFFITHS, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE - FIRST MENTION

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CLASS C PROBLEM I—A SHELTER AT A BUS STOP

Author—Arthur F. Deam, Urbana, Illinois

A super-highway is proposed for immediate construction after the war. The highway will be located in a landscaped parkway averaging 180' to 200' in total width. Since a bus line will be franchised to carry passengers on the highway to and from the nearby metropolis, the Park Commissioners in charge of this proposal contemplate the erection of bus shelters located about four miles apart.

The super-highway consists of two one-way pavements, each forty feet in width, separated by a planted area twenty feet in width. The erection of signs or other structures will not be permitted within the parkway. In general the locations selected for the proposed bus shelters are in the landscaped strips at the sides of the highway near points of intersection (underpass or overpass) with lesser highways, or near locations of historic or scenic interest. People intending to take the busses may walk or drive to the bus stops, but auto parking will not be permitted on the parkway area. Turnouts must be provided for the busses in front of each shelter.

A typical bus shelter should be an open structure but should serve adequately as a protection from the weather. It should accommodate a maximum of 15 people. Toilets, newspaper stands or other adjuncts to the usual bus station are not permitted. The Park Commissioners desire a structure that is beautiful in design, simple and functional in character. It should, of course, be of secondary interest to the landscaped parkway treatment, but it should be a decorative part of the treatment. The terminology "open structure" does not prohibit the use of plate glass or other materials in small quantity for the purpose of wind-breaks. The shelter has interesting, structural possibilities, but novel systems of construction should, however, be well founded.

As the bus shelter will be duplicated in various locations, flexibility in the treatment of minor features may be desirable. Any supplementary diagram or drawings, if needed to explain this flexibility, are permitted.

DRAWINGS REQUIRED: (Sheet size 22" x 30")

1. Plan of the shelter showing portions of the adjoining Parkway treatment, at 3/8" equals 1' 0".
2. Principal elevation at 3/4" equals 1' 0".
3. Cross section at 3/8" equals 1' 0".
4. A perspective.

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CLASS C PROBLEM I
A SHELTER AT A BUS STOP

AUTHOR - ARTHUR F. DEAM, URBANA, ILLINOIS

JURY OF AWARD - DECEMBER 28, 1943

LT. FRANK V. GANDOLA, USNR
FRANCIS X GINA
EDWARD S. HEWITT
ROBERT ALLAN JACOBS
JODEPH JUDGE
SALVATORE J. LASUSA
HUGH N. ROMNEY

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY LT. FRANK V. GANDOLA, USNR

A SHELTER AT A BUS STOP WAS AN EXCELLENT EXERCISE ON THE RELATION OF FUNCTION - PLAN - SITE AND ELEVATION.

A SIMPLE SOLUTION OF "AN OPEN STRUCTURE TO SERVE ADEQUATELY AS PROTECTION FROM THE WEATHER" HAD TO BE A VERY EXPRESSIVE ONE. AN EXPRESSION OF THIS TWO-FOLD FUNCTION WAS REQUIRED OF THE PLAN AND THE PARK COMMISSIONERS' PREREQUISITE IN DESIGN DEMANDED AN AESTHETIC ELEVATION WHICH WOULD NATURALLY IMPLY INTELLIGENT USE OF APPROPRIATE MATERIALS.

THE DESIGN BY N.O.HAMMON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, AWARDED FIRST MENTION PLACED, HAD A MOST COMMENDABLE SOLUTION AFFORDING PROTECTION AND SHELTER WITHOUT SACRIFICING THE VIEW IN ANY DIRECTION. STONE AND WOOD WERE INTERESTINGLY COMBINED IN THE STRUCTURE TO HARMONIZE WITH THE LANDSCAPED HIGHWAY.

OF THE MORE OPEN SOLUTIONS, THAT SUBMITTED BY J.H.LATTIMORE, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, RECEIVED A FIRST MENTION PLACED. IT SKILLFULLY AFFORDED ADDITIONAL PROTECTION FROM FOUL WEATHER BY THE SEATING PLAN, AS CLEARLY SHOWN IN SECTION. THE CHARACTER OF THIS SHELTER IS EXPRESSIVE OF 20TH CENTURY HIGHWAY TRAVEL.

A.KREBS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, ALSO AWARDED A FIRST MENTION PLACED, PRESENTED A PLEASING PROBLEM IN ELEVATION AND PLAN WHICH DEVIATED FROM THE RECTANGULAR OR CIRCULAR. IT HAD AN EFFECTIVE USE OF WOODEN LOUVERS AND ACHIEVED A PLEASANT DECORATIVE QUALITY WITH A CHARACTER APPROPRIATE FOR A PARK HIGHWAY.

H.C.DAVIS,UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA WAS GIVEN A FIRST MENTION PLACED FOR AN OUTSTANDING SOLUTION IN THE USE OF TIMBER AND STONE. THE CHARACTER OF THE STRUCTURE WOULD HARMONIZE VERY WELL WITH THE LANDSCAPED HIGHWAY AND WOULD LEND INTEREST TO IT.

OF THE FIRST MENTION DESIGNS, THOSE BY T.R.EARNE OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AND R.B.MILLER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, FAILED OF A HIGHER AWARD BECAUSE THEIR EXTRAVAGANT USE OF MATERIAL TO SHELTER THE BUS WAS CHALLENGED. G.R.STORRS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS SUBMITTED A NOVEL AND EXCEEDINGLY WELL DRAWN SOLUTION WITH UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW FROM ALL SIDES AND WITH A MOVABLE GLASS SHIELD. THE SEATING CAPACITY WAS VERY LIMITED BUT COULD BE EASILY INCREASED. THE PLAN, HOWEVER, DID NOT EXPLAIN CLEARLY THE MEANS OF CONSTRUCTION.

GENERALLY THE DELINEATION WAS OF A HIGH QUALITY AND OUTSTANDING IN THE PREMIATED SUBMISSIONS. A NOTICEABLE OMISSION IN MANY PROBLEMS WAS THE DISREGARD OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THE PROGRAM TO PROVIDE TURNOUTS FOR BUSES AND TO SHOW PORTIONS OF THE ADJOINING PARKWAY TREATMENT.

REPORT OF AWARDS

4 FIRST MENTION PLACED	4 FIRST MENTION	7 MENTION
15 HALF MENTION	13 NO AWARD	43 TOTAL SUBMITTED

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY: FIRST MENTION- T.R.EARNE.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: HALF MENTION- W.F.BEACH, R.A.STEVENS.
RICE INSTITUTE: FIRST MENTION- T.PAYNE. MENTION- J.E.BURLESON. HALF MENTION- F.A.HERMON, A.S.NUNN,JR. NO AWARD- 1.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: FIRST MENTION PLACED- N.O.HAMMON, A.KREBS. FIRST MENTION- G.R.STORRS,JR. MENTION- J.M.BARROW, M.DAUGHERTY, E.KOZLER, M.ZAMBRANO. HALF MENTION- M.CALLAS, A.GLASSGEN, L.W.ROGERS. NO AWARD-3.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: HALF MENTION- D.ARDITO, D.GINSBURG, C.L.LUGTON. NO AWARD- 6.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: FIRST MENTION PLACED- H.C.DAVIS, J.H.LATTIMORE. FIRST MENTION- M.R.BRUCE. MENTION- J.FERRIS,JR. HALF MENTION- T.B.EMERSON, W.L.HOWARD,JR., V.R.ROMACK. NO AWARD- 3.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: MENTION- O.LUPI.
ATELIER RAYMOND STOCKDALE, SAN DIEGO: HALF MENTION- K.WIEGER.
UNAFFILIATED: MADISON, WISC.: HALF MENTION- M.ANDERSON.

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DECEMBER 28, 1943

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13. N.O.HAMMON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS -FIRST MENTION PLACED
14. H.C.DAVIS, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA - FIRST MENTION PLACED
15. A.KREBS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - FIRST MENTION PLACED

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

304 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
NINE CONSECUTIVE HOURS in the month of—October, 1943.
Judgment will be held —December 28, 1943.

CLASS A SKETCH I—A STUDENT'S ROOM

Author—Harwell Hamilton Harris, Los Angeles, Calif.

The problem is to design the interior of a single student's room in a dormitory of a men's college. The room is 10' 0" wide, 12' 6" long, and 8' 6" high. The entrance from the corridor is at one end, near one corner through a short length of passage, on which opens the wardrobe door. The window is near a corner in the opposite end and is 4' 0" wide by 6' 0" high with the sill 30" from the floor.

The shape of the interior is a simple volume. All further shaping of it must be done by means of the furnishings that are introduced. These consist of (1) a bed to be used also as a couch, (2) a desk, (3) a desk chair, (4) a lounging chair, (5) bookshelves, (6) an ample chest of drawers about 16" or 18" deep by 30" to 36" long, together with whatever floor coverings, wall coverings, curtains, paint, lighting arrangements, etc., are to be devised to complete the design. With these elements, the room is to be transformed from a simple volume to a living, architectural composition, with a sense of ample space.

The room is intended for the occupancy of one person and the entertainment of three or four. It exists for the persons and not for the furniture. Therefore the space provided for persons and their activities is the main consideration. Not only must circulaton be separated from the lounging part of the room, but the lounging part should seem quieter and wider than its actual accommodations and area customarily permit, by the use of lines, dimensions, contrasts, borrowed space, etc. Consider the effect from the eye-level of the person sitting or lying even more than from that of the person standing. Maps, charts, pictures, books, tools, etc., should be so organized that they are not only properly placed for use but combined visually with other elements to contribute an effect of largeness to the pattern of the room. The room should be planned so that practically no moving of furniture is necessary in order to study, to entertain, to sleep, or to dress.

REQUIRED FOR THE SKETCH:

1. The floor plan at 1/4" equals 1' 0".
2. Elevations in line drawing of two walls not shown in the perspective at 1/4" equals 1' 0".
3. A large perspective view from whatever angle best shows the design of the room as a whole. Walls and ceilings may be cut away as necessary to follow the scheme as nearly as possible in its entirety.
4. Other drawings: These may include (1) a perspective of a part not visible in the large perspective yet forming an important element in the design of the room, (2) an interesting piece of furniture, (3) a detail. These drawings should be small and the number of them is optional.

Arrangement on the sheet: The large perspective should dominate the sheet. The plan, elevations, small perspectives, etc., are mainly for reference and should be grouped in such a way as not to compete for attention with the large perspective.

Rendering: The large perspective drawing should be in color. Color in the other drawings is optional.

Materials: Notes of the principal materials used may be made directly on the plan and elevation drawings, or they may be grouped together elsewhere on the sheet.

Single Problem Registration: Students may submit one problem and corresponding nine-hour sketch for judgment upon the payment of a fee of $2.50 at the time of making sketch for the problem. Individual nine-hour sketch may be submitted on payment of $1.00.

The sketch must be presented on a single sheet of drawing paper 22" x 30" and must have a half inch unrendered margin on all four sides. The student must print in the lower right-hand corner:

(a) the student's full name.
(b) his school or atelier; or the name and address of supervisor.
(c) the grade and title of the problem.

The space for this identification must not be smaller than 1½" x 3".

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The shape of the interior is a simple volume. All further shaping of it must be done by means of the furnishings that are introduced. These consist of (1) a bed to be used also as a couch, (2) a desk, (3) a desk chair, (4) a lounging chair, (5) bookshelves, (6) an open chest of drawers about 16" or 18" deep by 30" to 36" long, together with whatever floor coverings, wall coverings, curtains, paint, lighting arrangements, etc. are to be devised to complete the design. With these elements, the room is to be transformed from a simple volume to a living, architectural composition, with a sense of ample space.

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Materials: Notes of the principal materials used may be made directly on the plan and elevation drawings, or they may be grouped together elsewhere on the sheet.

Single Problem Registration: Students may submit one problem in a one-day nine-hour sketch for judgment upon the payment of a fee of $2.50 at the time of making sketch for the problem. Individual nine-hour sketch may be submitted on payment of $1.00.

The sketch must be presented on a single sheet of drawing paper 22" x 30" and must have a half-inch undecorated margin on all four sides. The student must print in the lower right-hand corner:

(a) the student's full name.

(b) his school or atelier or the name and address of supervisor.

(c) the grade and title of the problem.

The space for this identification must not be smaller than 1½" x 3".

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CLASS A SKETCH I
A STUDENT'S ROOM

AUTHOR - HARWELL HAMILTON HARRIS, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

JURY OF AWARD - DECEMBER 28, 1943

CHARLES W. BEESTON
CARL C. BRAUN
A.F.BRINCKERHOFF
JOHN THEODORE HANEMAN
HARWELL HAMILTON HARRIS
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
A. GORDON LORIMER
LOUIS A. WALSH

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY CHARLES W. BEESTON

A LOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF FURNITURE WAS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IN THE SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM AND THOSE THAT FAILED IN THIS WERE ELIMINATED. THE BEST SOLUTIONS LOCATED THE COMBINATION BED AND SOFA AGAINST THE WARDROBE WALL, THE DESK NEAR THE WINDOW, AND USED PRACTICAL MATERIALS SUCH AS WOOD AND CLOTH FOR WALL SURFACING. THE SIMPLER ARRANGEMENTS ALLOWED FOR FREE SPACE IN MORE OR LESS ONE LARGE AREA AND WERE BY FAR THE MOST SATISFACTORY. IN SOME SKETCHES THE FURNITURE ARRANGEMENT DIVIDED THE ROOM INTO TOO MANY FUNCTIONAL AREAS FOR A ROOM OF SUCH SIZE. SOME HAD SATISFACTORY PLANS BUT BECAME TOO INVOLVED AND ELABORATE IN THE DECOR. THE USE OF MEANINGLESS FORMS AND IMPRACTICAL MATERIALS UNSUITED TO A DORMITORY OR A STUDY ROOM FOUND LITTLE SYMPATHY IN THE JURY.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SKETCH BY D.KNORR, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, AWARDED A MENTION, WAS GREATLY ADMIRED. THE PLAN WAS SATISFACTORY THOUGH THE POSITION OF THE DESK WOULD CAUSE THE LIGHT FROM THE WINDOW TO FALL IMPROPERLY OVER THE RIGHT SHOULDER OF THE STUDENT. IT WAS CONSIDERED LESS EFFECTIVE TO EXTEND THE COLOR OF THE END WALL AROUND THE SIDE WALLS IN A BAND NEAR THE CEILING, AS IT DEFINITELY DEFINED THE ROOM AND WOULD HAVE THE EFFECT OF CUTTING DOWN ITS SIZE.

C.M.PAGE, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME AWARDED A MENTION, HAD A MORE SATISFACTORY PLAN BUT THE CHARACTER OF THE ROOM WAS NOT GENERALLY AS WELL LIKED AS THAT BY KNORR. THE DESK AND THE ADJOINING BOOKCASE WERE CRITICIZED FOR OBSTRUCTING EASY ACCESS TO THE WINDOW, ALTHOUGH THE DESK WAS LOGICALLY LOCATED IN RELATION TO THE SOURCE OF LIGHT. SOME QUESTION WAS RAISED AS TO WHETHER THE HANGING BOOKCASE GAVE THE EFFECT OF INSTABILITY IN SPACE.

REPORT OF AWARDS

2 MENTION 3 HALF MENTION 10 NO AWARD 15 TOTAL SUBMITTED

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- D.KNORR, C.M.PAGE. HALF MENTION-J.P.BRAVEMAN
H.E.SCHROEDER.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: HALF MENTION- C.J.YOUNG.

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DECEMBER 28, 1943

16. D.KNORR, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME - MENTION
17. C.M.PAGE, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME - MENTION

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BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
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Judgment will be held —December 28, 1943

CLASS B SKETCH I — TREATMENT OF THE END WALL OF A CITY GARDEN

Author—Michael Rapuano, New York, N. Y.

The subject of this problem is the design of the end wall of a garden. The garden is located on the north side of a recently remodeled city house between party walls. Originally built in the 1880's the house has been remodeled along contemporary lines by the architect-owner. The garden, which is 22 feet wide and 50 feet long, will be completely enclosed by a wall, the end wall being 10 feet high.

The main living-room of the remodeled house extends the entire width of the garden (22 feet). The living-room floor is flush with the garden and opens on it through a continuous expanse of glass.

The treatment of the end wall of the garden should be designed so as to harmonize completely, not only with the proposed effect of the garden but with the living-room as well, inasmuch as the garden, and living-room together create a single composition.

The designer is free to introduce any materials, and any lighting effects; he may use water, sculpture, colors and textures to create the effect he desires. The design of the garden is not part of this problem, but shall be contemplated in the design.

REQUIRED FOR THE SKETCH:

A perspective view of the wall as seen from some point in the living-room.

Plan and section of the wall and immediately adjacent features at a scale which will adequately present the proposed solution.

Single Problem Registration: Students may submit one problem and corresponding nine-hour sketch for judgment upon the payment of a fee of $2.50 at the time of making sketch for the problem. Individual nine-hour sketch may be submitted on payment of $1.00.

The sketch must be presented on a single sheet of drawing paper 22" x 30" and must have a half inch unrendered margin on all four sides. The student must print in the lower right-hand corner:

(a) the student's full name.
(b) his school or atelier; or the name and address of supervisor.
(c) the grade and title of the problem.

The space for this identification must not be smaller than $1\frac{1}{2}$" x 3".

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Author — Michael Raguseo, New York, N. Y.

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The space for this identification must not be smaller than 1½" x 3".

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CLASS B SKETCH I
TREATMENT OF THE END WALL OF A CITY GARDEN

AUTHOR - MICHAEL RAPUANO, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - DECEMBER 28, 1943

LT. FRANK V. GANDOLA, USNR
FRANCIS X. GINA
EDWARD S. HEWITT
ROBERT ALLAN JACOBS
JOSEPH JUDGE
SALVATORE J. LASUSA
MICHAEL RAPUANO
HUGH N. ROMNEY

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY JOSEPH JUDGE

IT WAS EVIDENT TO THE JURY THAT THERE WERE TWO OPTIONS OPEN TO THE STUDENT IN ATTACKING AND PRESENTING THIS PROBLEM. FIRST, HE COULD PRESENT IT WITH ALL THE EMPHASIS ON THE END WALL, SECOND, HE COULD MAKE THE SIDE WALLS AND GARDEN SHARE THE INTEREST AND SUPPORT THE DESIGN OF THE END WALL. THIS IS NOTED HERE BECAUSE THE SOLUTIONS GAVE EVIDENCE OF THIS DISTINCTION ALTHOUGH THE PROGRAM WAS A TREATMENT OF THE END WALL OF A CITY GARDEN. THE JURY ALLOWED EITHER VIEW AND JUDGED THE PROBLEMS FOR COMPLETENESS AND HARMONY OF DESIGN AND ALL AROUND EXCELLENCE OF THE SOLUTION.

THERE WERE NO LIMITATIONS ON MATERIALS, AND MOST TREATMENTS CONSISTED OF MORE OR LESS SIMPLE WALLS OF STONE, BRICK, STUCCO, GLASS BLOCK OR HEDGES ESTABLISHING A BACKGROUND FOR A POOL, TREES AND DECORATIVE FIGURES USING THESE ELEMENTS SINGLY OR IN COMBINATION. FOUNTAINS WERE OCCASIONALLY INTRODUCED AS WERE FIREPLACES IN THE WALL (SOMETIMES USELESS FOR THE LACK OF A CHIMNEY). VIRTUALLY ALL SOLUTIONS WERE INFORMAL AND UNSYMMETRICAL. MOST PERSPECTIVES EXAGGERATED IN PRESENTATION AND GAVE A FALSE IMPRESSION OF THE SCALE. MANY STUDENTS FANCIED OPEN LATTICE OVERHANGS OVER PART OF THE GARDEN IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE THE COMPOSITION, BUT NOT ALWAYS SUCCESSFULLY. THE JURY PREFERRED THE SIMPLER WALL TREATMENTS, AS SOME OF THE WALLS HAD FAR TOO MUCH GOING ON FOR THE SPACE ALLOTTED.

THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS ARE OFFERED ON SOME OF THE MENTION DESIGNS:
J.S.SUDLER, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: THIS SOLUTION CONSISTED OF AN UNDULATING GLASS BLOCK WALL, FOUNTAIN AND POOL. ALTHOUGH THE PRESENTATION EXAGGERATED THE LENGTH OF THE GARDEN WALL IN PERSPECTIVE, THE SKETCH QUALITY WAS GOOD AND THE IDEA WORKABLE.

W.J.THURMAN, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: PRESENTED SIMPLE PLANES WITH EMPHASIS ON COLOR PATTERN. THE SIDE WALLS AND GARDEN BECAME COLOR FOILS FOR THE BRIGHT END WALL, PRODUCING AN ENSEMBLE EFFECT BOTH PLEASING AND EFFECTIVE.

R.B.MILLER, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: USED A RUBBLE STONE WALL WITH A SMALL BOXED DECORATIVE TREE AT ONE SIDE. THE PROBLEM WAS PRESENTED WITH CONVICTION AND THE DESIGN OF THE END WALL WAS ABLY SUPPORTED BY THE SIDE WALLS AND GARDEN.

AMONG THE DESIGNS AWARDED HALF MENTION WAS ONE BY W.L.HOWARD OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA WHICH IS SINGLED OUT HERE BECAUSE OF THE USE OF WOOD LATTICE AS THE DECORATIVE MEDIUM FOR THE END WALL. UNFORTUNATELY THE POSSIBILITIES OF THIS MEDIUM WERE NOT FULLY REALIZED IN THE SKETCH. THE RESULT WAS HARD AND LACKED THE CHARM THAT A BETTER DESIGN MIGHT HAVE ACHIEVED.

REPORT OF AWARDS

5 MENTION 5 HALF MENTION 25 NO AWARD 35 TOTAL SUBMITTED

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE: HALF MENTION- G.TWITCHELL.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: MENTION- J.K.SINCLAIR, J.S.SUDLER
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: HALF MENTION- A.KREBS, G.D.STORRS.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- W.F.VOSBECK
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: MENTION- R.B.MILLER, W.J.THURMAN. HALF MENTION- W.L.HOWARD,JR., J.H.LATTIMORE.

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DECEMBER 28, 1943

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19. J.S.SUDLER, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

20. W.THURMAN, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

21. W.F.VOSBECK, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

22. J.K.SINCLAIR, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

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FIVE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS between — November 13, 1943—February 7, 1944
Judgment will be held — February 24, 1944

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE

Two prizes will be awarded by the Architectural Record Magazine, a first prize of $50. and a second prize of $25.

FREE PROBLEM—CLASS A PROBLEM II—AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Author—Joseph Hudnut, Cambridge, Mass.

It is the function of education to provide the conditions of physical, mental and social health and the facilities for their development.

The reconstruction of our educational system in such a way as to provide better facilities of this nature will be among the most urgent tasks of the post-war era.

The participators in this problem are invited to consider one part—the most important part—in this new system: the Elementary School.

* * *

It is important in a democracy that all children should have some common experience. This is not to say that all should have an identical education, for they will of course have different capabilities for development and must therefore have many opportunities for specialization in education. This specialization, however, can probably be provided most profitably by high school and university. It will be the prescriptive task of the elementary school to develop citizens; it must stimulate children with the purpose and knowledge necessary to become men and women who will sustain the society in which they live. This is to be done, not by precept; but by participation in a way of life which is related to the community and which provides, in cooperation with home and neighborhood; for the full development of all who share the community life.

* * *

Present stratifications of society are not to be reflected in this school. It will be assumed, for the purpose of this program, that this unit is part of a public school system so excellent that there will be no need for church schools, nor any private schools.

It will be assumed also, for the purpose of this program, that identical education will not be given to girls and boys. They will attend separate schools. This idea is based, not on any departure from the principle of sex equality, but, first, on the accepted fact that boys and girls develop at different rates and in different ways and, second, on the unavoidable circumstances that men and women have different rôles in the Nation's life and economy.

* * *

The subject of this program is a school in an American city for two hundred boys ranging in age from 8 to 12 years. All live in the neighborhood and all have attended kindergarten or nursery schools. They come from homes having that wide variety of social, economic and spiritual condition which is characteristics of the American scene.

The facilities of this school, which are included of course in both enclosed and outdoor areas, should provide for:

(a) The development and maintenance of physical activities, including games; instruction in hygiene, nutrition, good habits and deportment; a positive stimulus for physical health.

(b) That core of knowledge which is essential to a modern man living in a modern community; experience in the basic sciences, history, mathematics, social and political studies.

(c) That experience in making and doing which will facilitate expression and understanding and give each student some opportunity for the development of personality; language, music, drama, painting, architecture, and the crafts.

(d) That experience in cooperative living through association in the school to develop an awareness of society and of social obligations and promote the art of living together.

Finally, the participants in this program should understand that the requirements outlined above are for a school which is experimental in nature. We shall have much to learn about education after the war: we must proceed, not by deductions from principles, but by the scientific method of trial-and-error. The participants therefore are invited to introduce new solutions for each aspect of this problem. But it should be borne in mind that as the school will be constructed from public funds, wasteful expenditure must be avoided.

Because of this evolving nature of the educational system, it is natural that school buildings periodically become antiquated so that they must be rebuilt. It is suggested that the life of the structure herein proposed shall be thirty years.

* * *

Each participant must select a site and must determine the climatic conditions. These should be clearly indicated in the submission, in the form of notes, if necessary. Drawings should include a site plan, complete floor plans, a section, and two or more elevations. Perspectives and isometric projections are permitted. Participants are reminded that clarity, simplicity, and precision are the highest qualities in architectural presentation.

DRAWINGS to be presented on one sheet 31" x 40".

NOTE: A record of the date selected for this sketch by the supervisor must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined. Sketches must be forwarded to the B. A. I. D. after the exercise.

The text of the program must be kept confidential before date of exercise.

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(c) That experience in making and doing which will facilitate expression and understanding and give each student some opportunity for the development of personality; language, music, drama, painting, architecture, and the crafts.

(d) That experience in cooperative living through association in the school to develop an awareness of society and of social obligations and promote the art of living together.

Finally, the participants in this program should understand that the requirements outlined above are for a school which is experimental in nature. We shall have much to learn about education after the war: we must proceed, not by deductions from principles, but by the scientific method of trial-and-error. The participants therefore are invited to introduce new solutions for each aspect of this problem. But it should be borne in mind that as the school will be constructed from public funds, wasteful expenditure must be avoided.

Because of this evolving nature of the educational system, it is natural that school buildings periodically become antiquated so that they must be rebuilt. It is suggested that the life of the structure herein proposed shall be thirty years.

* * *

Each participant must select a site and must determine the climatic conditions. These should be clearly indicated in the submission, in the form of notes, if necessary. Drawings should include a site plan, complete floor plans, a section, and two or more elevations. Perspectives and isometric projections are permitted. Participants are reminded that clarity, simplicity, and precision are the highest qualities in architectural presentation.

DRAWINGS to be presented on one sheet 31" x 40".

NOTE: A record of the date selected for this exercise by the supervisor must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined. Sketches must be forwarded to the B. A. I. D. after the exercise.

The text of the program must be kept confidential before date of exercise.

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1943-1944 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

FREE PROBLEM - CLASS A PROBLEM II -- ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE
AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

AUTHOR - JOSEPH HUDNUT, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

JURY OF AWARD - FEBRUARY 24, 1944

PHILIP G. BARTLETT
ROBERT W. CUTLER
ALFRED FELLHEIMER
FREDERICK G. FROST, JR.
HOWARD GREENLEY
JOSEPH LOUIS HAUTMAN
MORRIS KETCHUM, JR.
GEORGE S. KOYL
JOHN C.B.MOORE
BENJAMIN MOSCOWITZ

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY BENJAMIN MOSCOWITZ

THE CLASS A STUDENTS WERE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN A "FREE PROBLEM" AND TO CONSIDER THE NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN THE RECONSTRUCTED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE POST-WAR ERA. IT IS TO BE EXPERIMENTAL IN NATURE. THE STIMULATING PROGRAM OUTLINED IN BROAD TERMS THE VARIOUS FUNCTIONS OF THIS NEW SCHOOL AND ITS PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY WITH THE HOPE THAT THE STUDENTS WOULD THEREBY GIVE FULLEST EXPRESSION TO THEIR IMAGINATIVE SKILL IN INTRODUCING NEW AND SERIOUS SOLUTIONS TO THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THIS MOST ABSORBING PROBLEM. IT WAS DISAPPOINTING TO THE JURY THAT THE MAJORITY OF STUDENTS FAILED TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE FREEDOM GIVEN TO THEM. MANY SUBMISSIONS EVIDENCED AN ABSENCE OF GRASP OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED AND SHOWED LITTLE EFFORT TO EXPLOIT THEM. MOST OF THE SUBMISSIONS WERE UNIMAGINATIVE IN THE TYPES OF PROBLEMS CHOSEN BY THE AUTHORS AND THE QUALITY SEEMED OF PATHETICALLY LOW STANDARD FOR CLASS A. ONLY SEVEN DRAWINGS RECEIVING AWARDS, OUT OF A TOTAL OF TWENTY-TWO.

IN CONTRAST THE JURY WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FIRST PRIZE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD AND FIRST MEDAL AWARD BY I.AROZTEGUI OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. NO OTHER SUBMISSION TOOK SUCH FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE PROGRAM WITH SUCH IMAGINATIVE SKILL, THOROUGHNESS, AND INTELLIGENCE. IT WAS MOST SUITABLE TO THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS SELECTED AND SUGGESTED WELL INTEGRATED INDOOR AND OUTDOOR FACILITIES. THE CHARACTER WAS EXCELLENT. THE CLASSROOMS HAVE A MAXIMUM OF NATURAL LIGHT WITH CORRECT ILLUMINATION. OUTDOOR CLASSES ARE WELL INTEGRATED. CLASSROOM SHAPES PERMIT STUDENTS TO FACE CHALK BOARD WITHOUT LIGHT INTERFERENCE, FULL CONTROL BY THE TEACHER OF CLASSROOM AND WORK SPACE. PARTICULARLY LAUDABLE QUALITIES INCLUDED: SEPARATION OF YOUNGER AND OLDER GROUPS, WITH THE PLAY AREA OF YOUNGER GROUP SUPERVISED FROM A TERRACE; USE OF LARGER OPEN AREA BY THE OLDER GROUP; OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES FOR BOTH GROUPS IN CONNECTION WITH GYMNASIUM; USE OF THE GYMNASIUM AND ADJACENT LARGE OUTDOOR AREA AT ALL TIMES BY PUPIL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES WITH NO INTERFERENCE WITH CLASSROOMS; LIKEWISE USE OF THE ASSEMBLY ROOM FOR COMMUNITY AS WELL AS STUDENT ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH RECREATION PATIO; DIRECT ACCESS FROM LIBRARY TO PATIO FOR OUTDOOR READING; A PLEASANT DINING TERRACE, WELL ARRANGED BETWEEN THE TWO STUDENT GROUPS. THE WHOLE PLAN IS INTELLIGENTLY ORGANIZED WITH HONESTY AND INTEGRITY IN ITS APPROACH TO A MODERN PROBLEM.

D.J.ANDERSON, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY AWARDED SECOND MEDAL AND SECOND PRIZE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD: THE JURY CONSIDERED THE PROBLEM FOR ITS COMPACTNESS IN PLAN, WELL SUITED TO THE LIMITS OF THE BOUNDED SITE AND CLIMATIC CHOICE (N.J.).

HOWEVER, IT LACKED THE IMAGINATIVE QUALITY OF THE FIRST MEDAL. THERE IS ALSO A WEAKNESS IN THE PLAN AT THE CURVED ENTRANCE WHERE THE CHANGE IN DIRECTION OCCURS BETWEEN THE TWO WINGS OF THE BUILDING. THIS PORTION OF THE DESIGN WAS BETTER HANDLED IN THE ELEVATION, WHICH HAD DISTINCT CHARM.

C.M.PAGE, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME- SECOND MEDAL: A SIMPLE STRAIGHTFORWARD SOLUTION OF THE ACCEPTED MODERN TYPE OF PLAN, CLASSROOMS WELL ARRANGED WITH GOOD TEACHER CONTROL OF CLASSROOM AND WORKROOM. THE POSITION OF THE WORKROOM PERMITS OUTDOOR CLASS ACTIVITIES WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH ADJOINING CLASSROOMS. THE OUTDOOR AREA FOR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IS WELL ARRANGED IN CONNECTION WITH PLAYROOM STAGE. THE STUDENT SHOULD HAVE GIVEN MORE SERIOUS THOUGHT TO THE ASSEMBLY ROOM WHICH HAD NO OUTSIDE LIGHT OR VENTILATION. ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND MECHANICAL VENTILATION ARE POSSIBLE BUT WOULD MATERIALLY INCREASE INITIAL COST AS WELL AS MAINTENANCE. SINCE THE SITE WAS NOT LIMITED IN SIZE, FAILURE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUTSIDE LIGHT AND AIR IS UNNECESSARY.

R.C.PFAHL, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND - SECOND MEDAL: CLASSROOMS WERE WELL ORIENTED, GYMNASIUM AND ASSEMBLY WELL ORGANIZED FOR COMMUNITY AS WELL AS STUDENT ACTIVITIES. IT WAS VERY DIFFICULT FOR THE JURY TO DETERMINE AT WHAT SCALE THE PLANS WERE PRESENTED. THE ROOMS APPEARED TO BE OVERSIZED. THE STUDENT SHOULD HAVE NOTED THE SCALE OF HIS DRAWINGS ON THE SHEET.

REPORT OF AWARDS

1 FIRST MEDAL	3 MENTION	15 NO AWARD
3 SECOND MEDAL		22 TOTAL SUBMITTED

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY: NO AWARD- 1.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: SECOND MEDAL AND 2ND PRIZE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD- D.J.ANDERSON. NO AWARD- 1.
RICE INSTITUTE: NO AWARD- 2.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: FIRST MEDAL AND 1ST PRIZE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD- I.AROZTEGUI. MENTION- W.FUCHINO.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: SECOND MEDAL- C.M.PAGE.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: NO AWARD- 3.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: NO AWARD- 6.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: SECOND MEDAL- R.C.PFAHL. MENTION- N.J.GERLACH. NO AWARD- 1.
ATELIER RAYMOND STOCKDALE, SANDIEGO: MENTION- N.COTTRELL. NO AWARD- 1.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE - FEBRUARY 24, 1944

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2. D.J.ANDERSON, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY - SECOND MEDAL AND SECOND PRIZE
3. C.M.PAGE, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME - SECOND MEDAL
4. R.C.PFAHL, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY - SECOND MEDAL

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

304 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
FIVE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS between — November 13, 1943—February 7, 1944
Judgment will be held — February 17, 1944

FREE PROBLEM

CLASS B PROBLEM II—A LIBRARY IN A SMALL TOWN OR SUBURB

Submitted by the Editors of TASK Magazine, New York

The small library needs to have its basic conception re-examined. A library is not just a storehouse for books. It can become an integrating force, bringing together material relating to eductional curricula and economic research to strengthen the development of the town and its region; thus the library can become the cultural center, influencing and stimulating the life of the community. The library should invite wide use of its facilities and provide services for those who cannot come to it, perhaps by means of a mobile library unit or by mail. Exhibits, lectures, films, out-door reading facilities, and a children's library might come within the scope of such an organization.

The library building which is the subject of this exercise is to be erected in a town of approximately 12-18,000 as part of a post-war public works program. The student is to choose and name the actual town where he proposes to construct it. He should select a town which he can visit.

Present facilities, areas served, type of population, probable needs, available sites and all other pertinent information should be examined. On the basis of this information a specific program should be established that will fulfill the needs of the chosen town and provide a richer community life. This part of the problem may be done jointly by students working together in groups and may be presented as a group report with individual student solutions.

A study of trends in community and library organization will facilitate analysis of the problem. These might include:—

1. Future growth and objectives of the community. The library as a means of better education of all members of the community.
2. Recent trends in the dissemination of education and culture through traveling exhibits, mobile library units, etc.
3. New technological trends which follow the industrialization of our society; use of microfilm, etc.

It is suggested the student derive the physical requirements of the library building, and data concerning materials, and methods of construction from his study of the specific town selected by him.

Minimum requirements to be presented on a sheet 31"x40":

1. Analysis of the library needs of the chosen town, reasons for choice of site, arrangement and size of rooms based on the detailed requirement—all to be typewritten on a single 8½"x11" paper, glued on the presentation sheet.
2. Site plan of community showing location of library in relation to the functions of the town; to schools, to industrial, commercial and residential areas, and transportation facilities.
3. Plans, sections and elevations necessary for a full explanation of the architectural solution, at any scale. The principal plan must show the immediate surroundings of the building on the chosen site. Plans to be poched and to have room titles or key.
4. Perspective of entire building, or a photograph of a block model.
5. Optional—diagramatic flow chart of library—any scale.

NOTE: A record of the dates selected for this problem by the supervisor or school must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined.

The text of all programs must be kept confidential before they are issued.

Final drawings shall have a half inch unrendered border on all sides.

Drawings will be eliminated from the judgment for infringements of the following:

(a) Violation of requirements, or failure to pay the registration fee.
(b) Indefinite, illegible or insufficient indication of the solution of the problem in the preliminary sketch or final drawing.
(c) Major alterations in the Problem from the solution presented in the Preliminary Sketch.
(d) Omission or variation from the fixed requirements of the program.
(e) Failure to indicate the identifying elements as may be called for in any program.

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FREE PROBLEM -- CLASS B PROBLEM II
A LIBRARY IN A SMALL TOWN OR SUBURB
SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORS OF "TASK" MAGAZINE, NEW YORK

JURY OF AWARD - FEBRUARY 24, 1944

CHARLES W. BEESTON
HERMANN H. FIELD
FRANCIS X. GINA
ROBERT S. HUTCHINS
ROBERT ALLAN JACOBS
JOSEPH JUDGE
CHARLES L. NUTT
JEDD S. REISNER
ZAREH SOURIAN

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY JOSEPH JUDGE

THIS WAS THE FIRST SO-CALLED "FREE" CLASS B PROBLEM, IN WHICH IT WAS REQUIRED OF THE STUDENT TO CHOOSE HIS OWN SITE AND ESTABLISH HIS OWN CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS, THAT IS, EXCEPT AS TO BROAD PRINCIPLES, TO WRITE HIS OWN PROGRAM.

THE PROGRAM INVITED A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE BASIC CONCEPTION OF A LIBRARY, NOTING THAT TODAY SUCH AN INSTITUTION GOES MUCH FURTHER IN ITS SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY THAN TO PROVIDE "JUST A STOREHOUSE FOR BOOKS."

DESPITE THIS, NONE OF THE STUDENTS TOOK AN UNUSUALLY FORWARD-LOOKING OR IMAGINATIVE VIEW OF THE PROJECT. MANY INCLUDED OUTDOOR READING SPACE, AUDITORIA; A FEW SHOWED MAIL, MOBILE UNIT, AND RATHER SCANT MICROFILM ACCOMMODATIONS, BUT NO SOLUTION WAS SUBMITTED, WHICH SHOWED EXCEPTIONAL EMPHASIS ON FUTURE TRENDS. APPARENTLY THE STUDENTS EXERCISED THEIR RIGHT TO CHOOSE A COMMUNITY AND VIRTUALLY SAID "I HAVE RE-EXAMINED THE BASIC CONCEPT OF A LIBRARY AND FIND THAT IN MY COMMUNITY NO MARKED CHANGE IS DESIRABLE."

THE JURY ACCEPTED THE VARIOUS STUDENT ANALYSES OF SPECIFIC LOCAL NEEDS AND PROCEEDED TO JUDGE THE PROBLEMS ON THE SOUNDNESS AND EXCELLENCE OF THE DESIGNS, KEEPING IN MIND THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH BY EACH STUDENT IN HIS PROGRAM.

THE ONLY FIRST MENTION PLACED WAS AWARDED TO THE SUBMISSION BY M.E.ROLLEY, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. HER SOLUTION SERVES AS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF A STUDENT'S DEFINITION OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROBLEM. THIS LIBRARY, FOR THE UNIVERSITY TOWN OF CHAMPAIGN, ILL. INCLUDED AN AUDITORIUM, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL ROOM, CHILDREN'S ROOM, BUSINESS MEN'S AND TECHNICAL BOOK SPACE, ART EXHIBITION SPACE AND A PLEASANT OUTDOOR READING TERRACE. THE DESIGNER NOTED IN HER PROGRAM THAT THE TOWN HAD NO ART GALLERY. NO PROVISIONS WERE MADE FOR MICROFILM FACILITIES OR MOBILE UNIT, THE PROGRAM NOTING THAT THESE WERE NOT NEEDED, AND ADDING THAT THE ONE BIG NEED WAS FOR A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE DESIGNER'S SOUND AND COMPETENT SOLUTION CENTERS ON THE LOAN DESK, WHICH WAS IDEALLY SITUATED TO CONTROL OR HAVE IN CLEAR VIEW ALL THE ELEMENTS IN THE PLAN. READERS HAVE DIRECT ACCESS TO THE STACKS AND THE CHILDREN'S ROOM IS REACHED BY A SEPARATE ENTRANCE. THE DOUBTFUL WISDOM OF PROVIDING A SEPARATE ENTRANCE NOT CONTROLLED BY THE MAIN DESK CAME UP FOR DISCUSSION BY THE JURY THERE WAS EVIDENCE IN MANY OF THE PROGRAMS THAT STUDENTS HAD CAREFULLY DISCUSSED THIS SUBJECT WITH LIBRARIANS; THE ADDITIONAL ENTRANCE APPEARED TO BE JUSTIFIED. THE POINT WAS MADE THAT THE CHILDREN'S ENTRANCE WOULD BE USED AND WOULD REQUIRE

EXTRA STAFF PERSONNEL ONLY AT CERTAIN HOURS.

MISS ROLLEY'S PLOT PLAN WAS MEANINGFUL AND WELL-STUDIED, PRESENTING CLEAR DEFINITION OF THE SURROUNDING CONDITIONS.

TWO MINOR CRITICISMS OF THIS SOLUTION WERE MADE; VIZ. (1) THE FIXED CHARACTER OF THE ART GALLERY ALCOVES APPEARED TO SACRIFICE DESIRABLE FLEXIBILITY, (2) THE PERFORATED EXTERIOR CANOPY IN FRONT OF THE ART GALLERY WHICH APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN ADDED FOR DECORATIVE EFFECT, MIGHT SHUT OUT LIGHT.

FIRST MENTIONS WERE AWARDED TO FOUR SOLUTIONS AND THE FOLLOWING COMMENT IS MADE ON THEM:

S.J.Y.TANG, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: WITH THE SAME PROGRAM AND THE SAME PLOT PLAN AS MISS ROLLEY, HIS SOLUTION HAD VIRTUALLY THE SAME ELEMENTS, DIFFERENTLY DISPOSED. THE PROBLEM FELL SHORT, HOWEVER, CHIEFLY IN ITS PROVISIONS FOR CONTROL. FOR EXAMPLE, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS WERE ACROSS THE LOBBY FROM THE LOAN DESK. OTHER DEFECTS WERE: NO WINDOWS IN THE OFFICE, NO WINDOWS IN THE STAFF ROOM. ON THE OTHER HAND THE CIRCULATION AND DISPOSITION OF MOST ELEMENTS WERE EXCELLENT AND THE ELEVATIONS STRAIGHTFORWARD AND REALISTIC, WITH WELL WORKED-OUT FENESTRATION.

C.F.GROOS, RICE INSTITUTE: THIS WAS ONE OF SEVERAL PROBLEMS CHOOSING COLUMBUS, TEXAS FOR THE SITE OF THE LIBRARY. THE COMMON PLOT PLAN, WE MAY SAY, AFFORDED LITTLE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER; ITS PLAIN GRID ADDED NOTHING OF INTEREST TO THE PROJECT. THE EMPHASIS IN THE SOLUTION, AS EXPLAINED IN THE COMMON PROGRAM ADOPTED FOR THIS TOWN, WAS ON TRADITION. THE PLAN WAS EXTREMELY WORKABLE, WITH LIBRARIAN NEAR THE ENTRANCE, WORKROOM AND CHILDREN'S ROOM NEARBY, STACKS, READING ROOM AND REFERENCE IN ONE WING, LECTURES AND EXHIBITIONS IN THE OTHER.

F.TOGUCHI, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: THIS SOLUTION PRESENTED A WELL REASONED PLOT PLAN (OF WEBSTER GROVES, MO.) WITH LIBRARY WORKED OUT IN RELATION TO THE SURROUNDING STREETS, MARKET, CITY HALL, CHURCH, COMMERCIAL DISTRICT, ETC. WITHIN THE BUILDING THE CONTROL WAS WELL STUDIED AND THE PLAN COHESIVE AND BALANCED. THE OUTDOOR FEATURES WERE CONSIDERED EXAGGERATED, CONSISTING, AS THEY DID, OF A READING TERRACE, SUNKEN GARDENS, AND A SERIES OF COMPLEX LEVELS, ON ONE OF WHICH APPEARED TO BE THE "BOOKMOBILE" (MOBILE UNIT).

J.S.SUDLER, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: THIS SOLUTION PRESENTED WITH CONSIDERABLE INGENUITY WHAT WAS LARGELY A "BOOK" LIBRARY. THE REPRODUCTION OF AN ACTUAL PLOT PLAN GAVE EVIDENCE OF THOROUGHNESS AND THE PROGRAM WAS CONVINCING IN ITS REALITY; IT TOOK INTO CONSIDERATION SUNLIGHT, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, METHOD OF APPROACH TO THE BUILDING (INCLUDING BICYCLE APPROACH) AND EMPHASIZED SHOW-WINDOWS WHICH WERE DESIGNED TO ATTRACT INTEREST OF PASSERS-BY. FOR PERSPECTIVE A "PHOTO MONTAGE" WAS USED, INSERTING A PERSPECTIVE OF HIS BUILDING ON AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE.

THE SOLUTION WAS CRITICIZED FOR "FORCING" ANGULAR SHAPES IN A NORMAL RECTANGULAR PLAN; ALSO FOR THE THREE-STORY STACKS IN THE READING ROOM, WHICH MIGHT INVOLVE CONSIDERABLE CLIMBING TO OBTAIN A BOOK OR TO CHANGE ONE. DESPITE THE WEAKNESSES NOTED ABOVE, THE DISPOSITION OF THE VARIOUS ROOMS WAS GOOD, THE CONTROL EXCELLENT AND THE PROBLEM WELL CONCEIVED.

ADDITIONAL COMMENT - BY HERMANN H. FIELD OF "TASK" MAGAZINE

AS A WHOLE I AGREE WITH THE EMPHASIS AND CONCLUSIONS IN MR.JUDGE'S REPORT. I WOULD LIKE TO ADD THAT WE ON "TASK" DIDN'T NECESSARILY EXPECT ANY STARTLING CHANGES IN THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THE LIBRARY DESIGNS. THE "FREE PROBLEM" MERELY OPENS THE DOOR FOR THE STUDENT TO DECIDE FOR HIMSELF WHAT CHANGE IF ANY SUGGESTS ITSELF AS HE LOOKS AT THE QUESTION SPECIFICALLY AND LOCALLY. THE VALUE OF THE ANALYSIS, SITE SELECTION, PROGRAMMING SUGGESTED IN THE LIBRARY PROBLEM IS THAT THIS PART OF THE WORK IN ACTUAL PRACTICE IS AN ESSENTIAL PART. IN USUALLY IGNORING THIS AND SPOON-FEEDING THE STUDENT WITH DETAILED PROGRAM ETC., THE FIXED PROBLEM FAILS TO TRAIN THE STUDENT IN UNDERSTANDING THE CORRELATIVE FACTORS IN ALL ARCHITECTURAL WORK.

IN THE MAIN IT SEEMED TO ME THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE DESIGNS SUBMITTED MADE A SERIOUS ATTEMPT AT ANALYSIS IN THEIR STATEMENT. A FEW DID A VERY COMPETENT JOB. THE RESULT WAS ENCOURAGING.

REPORT OF AWARDS

1 FIRST MENTION PLACED
4 FIRST MENTION
15 MENTION
16 NO AWARD
36 TOTAL SUBMITTED

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA: MENTION- W. PORTER. NO AWARD- 2.
GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY: MENTION- G.L.BROCK, R.DURAN, N.M.GILLER, A.P.MCINTOSH, R.R.RANDALL. NO AWARD- 6.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: FIRST MENTION- J.S.SUDLER.
RICE INSTITUTE: FIRST MENTION- C.F.GROOS. MENTION- E.MUELLER, J.TANG. NO AWARD- 2.
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE: NO AWARD- 2.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: FIRST MENTION PLACED- M.E.ROLLEY. FIRST MENTION- S.J.Y.TANG. MENTION- R.J.DIAZ, R.IWANAGA.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- E.S.SOCHALSKI, R.W.STEUERWALD. NO AWARD-3.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: MENTION- W.J.THURMAN.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: MENTION- J.J.BALLENTINE. NO AWARD- 1.
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST.LOUIS: FIRST MENTION- F.TOGUCHI. MENTION- G.OBATA.

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FEBRUARY 24, 1944

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6. S.J.Y.TANG, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - FIRST MENTION
7. F.TOGUCHI, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST.LOUIS - FIRST MENTION
8. J.S.SUDLER, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY - FIRST MENTION
9. C.F.GROOS, RICE INSTITUTE - FIRST MENTION

POSITIVE PHOTOSTATS ARE AVAILABLE AT 20 CENTS EACH.
A COPY OF THE REPORT MAY BE HAD FOR 10 CENTS.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

NOTES ON THE FIRST CLASS A AND CLASS B "FREE" PROBLEMS

IN SPITE OF HESITANCY EXPRESSED BY SOME MEMBERS OF THE JURY PRIOR TO THE JUDGMENT AS TO THE POSSIBILITY OF GIVING FAIR CONSIDERATION TO DRAWINGS SUBMITTED IN ANSWER TO PROGRAMS OF SUCH BROAD SCOPE, NO GREAT DIFFICULTY WAS IN FACT ENCOUNTERED IN THE JUDGMENT.

ALTHOUGH THE CONDITIONS AND SITES CHOSEN BY DIFFERENT SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS VARIED CONSIDERABLY, THE QUALITY OF THE ARCHITECTURE SUBMITTED FINALLY DETERMINED THE AWARDS; THERE WAS NO DIFFICULTY IN DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN CAREFUL SOLUTIONS EXHIBITING THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE ON THE ONE HAND, AND CARELESS OR AMATEURISH WORK ON THE OTHER.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, BOTH THE CLASS A AND THE CLASS B PROGRAMS APPEAR TO HAVE SPURRED STUDENTS TO GREATER EFFORTS OF ANALYSIS AND PREPARATORY WORK, AS IT WAS HOPED THEY WOULD. BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE FIRST TRIAL OF "FREE PROBLEMS" THE EXPERIMENT SEEMS DEFINITELY WORTH CONTINUING.

IT WAS NOTED THAT A NUMBER OF SUBMISSIONS, PARTICULARLY IN CLASS A, WERE CARELESS IN FAILING TO DEFINE OR TO DESCRIBE THE LOCATION, THE SITE, THE CLIMATE, OR THE NORTH POINT. THESE ARE ESSENTIALS WITHOUT WHICH A JURY CANNOT JUDGE INTELLIGENTLY OR FAIRLY. THEY WERE REQUIRED IN THE PROGRAM; THEY SHOULD ALWAYS BE GIVEN EVEN IF NOT ASKED FOR. SOME FORM OF ANALYSIS BY THE STUDENT SHOULD ALSO ALWAYS ACCOMPANY EVERY SUBMISSION. ODD SCALES, SUCH AS PLANS AT 3/16" EQUALS 1'0", SHOULD BE AVOIDED, SINCE THEY ARE NOT CURRENTLY USED AND ARE HARD TO JUDGE.

ONE OR TWO CLASS A STUDENTS MADE SERIOUS EFFORTS TO ANALYZE NEW TRENDS IN EDUCATION, AND TO DEVISE NEW FORMS TO HOUSE THEM IN THEIR SCHOOL DESIGNS. UNFORTUNATELY THE MOST ORIGINAL OF THESE ANALYSES WAS EXPRESSED IN A POORLY PROPORTIONED AND ILL-ARRANGED PLAN, WHICH RESULTED IN NO AWARD. IF THE PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS CAN BE BROADENED AND IMPROVED BY MEANS OF PROBLEMS OF THE "FREE" TYPE, SO MUCH THE BETTER. BUT BASICALLY THE PROBLEMS ARE EXERCISES IN ARCHITECTURE. THE DISCIPLINES OF SOUND PLANNING, SOUND ORGANIZATION OF SPACES AND MASSES, WISE CHOICE OF STRUCTURAL SCHEMES AND INTELLIGENT SELECTION OF MATERIALS ARE STILL OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

THE "FREE PROBLEMS" WERE INTRODUCED TO MEET A VALID AND INSISTENT DEMAND. IT WAS DISAPPOINTING THEREFORE THAT THE PERCENTAGE OF NO AWARD SUBMISSIONS, PARTICULARLY IN CLASS A, WAS UNUSUALLY HIGH. THIS MAY HAVE BEEN AN INDICATION THAT THE STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS DID NOT MEASURE UP TO THE RESPONSIBILITY IMPOSED BY THIS PROGRESSIVE TYPE OF PROBLEM. IF THIS IS THE CASE, THEN THE NEW DISCIPLINE SHOULD CERTAINLY BE CONTINUED AND PERHAPS EVEN BE GIVEN GREATER SCOPE.

JOHN C. B. MOORE
CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMS

FEBRUARY 24, 1944

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

304 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
FIVE CONSECUTIVE WEEKS between —November 13, 1943—February 7, 1944
Judgment will be held —February 24, 1944

KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

The Society of Beaux-Arts Architects (1896-1941) created a trust fund the income from which is to be awarded annually as a prize. There will be a first prize of $25.00 and a second prize of $15.00.

CLASS C PROBLEM II—A GRANGE HALL

Author—Kenneth K. Stowell, New York, N. Y.

Shortly after the Civil War the condition of the farmers in the United States was desperate. Their discontent and grievances led to the formation of a nationwide cooperative organization for self-betterment. The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, or "Grange", founded in 1867, thus established, has had an interesting history and a strong influence on the development of cultural, political and economic life of the United States. It developed widespread cooperative movements that were the precursors of the farmer and consumer cooperatives of today. Many of the "radical" ideas and ideals which it advocated have become accepted; others are still moot questions. It built Grange Halls for educational, social and political meetings; these still remain centers of rural life in many communities. "Summer people" flock to the Grange Hall once a week and "swing their partners" in the square dances. But there are also serious business meetings, lectures, exhibitions to be accommodated.

The farm community, or Grange, of Portfog, Maine, has set aside enough War Bonds to pay for a new Grange Hall to replace the 1880 two-story building that burned down this summer.

The site is a partially pine-wooded lot extending 350 feet along the main road by 200 feet deep. It slopes gradually eastward from the main road toward the rocky shore of the bay.

The new Grange building is to provide (1) a Main Hall capable of seating 250 persons in movable seats on a level floor which will be used for dancing, buffet suppers, etc.; a stage or platform will be provided; also storage for chairs and tables; (2) a vestibule to keep out the cold of winter; a small ticket booth; (3) a coatroom or coatrooms; (4) a simple kitchen and serving counters; storage for dishes and utensils; (5) a smaller meeting room for committees; this may be used for serving refreshments during dances and for smaller dinners; (6) A secretary's office with storage for archives; (7) Small powder room and toilet facilities for women; (8) men's toilet.

The building will be unoccupied and locked except on occasion of meetings, lectures, dances or other gatherings.

Space should be provided for parking about one hundred cars on the property.

Economy is an essential both in arrangement and in construction.

REQUIRED FOR THE FINAL DRAWINGS:
(Sheet size 22" x 30")

Block plan showing the arrangement on the plot at 1/32" to the foot.
Plan or plans at 1/8" equals 1'0".
Transverse section at 1/8" equals 1'0".
Elevation as seen from the shore at 1/8" equals 1'0".
Elevation as seen from the road at 1/4" equals 1'0".
A perspective view from the road may be substituted for the last elevation.

NOTE: A record of the dates selected for this problem by the supervisor or school must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined.

The text of all programs must be kept confidential before they are issued.

Final drawings shall have a half inch unrendered border on all sides.

Drawings will be eliminated from the judgment for infringements of the following:

(a) Violation of requirements, or failure to pay the registration fee.
(b) Indefinite, illegible or insufficient indication of the solution of the problem in the preliminary sketch or final drawing.
(c) Major alterations in the Problem from the solution presented in the Preliminary Sketch.
(d) Omission or variation from the fixed requirements of the program.
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Author—Kenneth K. Stowell, New York, N. Y.

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(c) Major alteration in the Problem from the solution presented in the Preliminary Sketch.
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Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1943-1944 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

CLASS C PROBLEM II - KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE
A GRANGE HALL

AUTHOR - KENNETH K. STOWELL, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - FEBRUARY 24, 1944

WILLIAM J. CREIGHTON	OTTO F. LANGMANN	LEWIS SLINGERLAND
FRANK V. GANDOLA, LT.USNR	HAROLD RAMBUSCH	KENNETH K. STOWELL

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVE: HENRY L. KAMPHOEFNER, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY WILLIAM J. CREIGHTON

THE NUMEROUS SUBMISSIONS WERE IN GENERAL OF A HIGH ORDER OF MERIT, BOTH AS TO PLANNING AND PRESENTATION. THE SOLUTIONS RANGED FROM FAIRLY CONVENTIONAL TO RATHER EXTREME MODERN. APPARENTLY SHED ROOFS WERE MUCH IN VOGUE. WHEN THESE FORM THE CEILINGS OF IMPORTANT ROOMS, THE INTERIOR EFFECTS MAY BE VERY QUESTIONABLE UNLESS SKILFULLY HANDLED. EASE OF ENTRANCE CIRCULATION ATTRACTED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION. SOME SOLUTIONS WERE OVER GENEROUS IN THIS REGARD AND OTHERS RATHER STINGY. PLANS WHICH WERE WELL-BALANCED IN THIS MATTER FOUND FAVOR WITH THE JURY. TOO MANY PLANS NEGLECTED TO REALLY ORGANIZE THE MINOR DIVISIONS OF SPACE EITHER IN SIZE OR ARRANGEMENT FOR CONVENIENT FUNCTIONING. SOME OTHERWISE LOGICAL PLANS WERE IMPAIRED BY INADEQUATE AUTOMOBILE CIRCULATION. IF THERE IS ONE FACTOR THAT CONTEMPORARY PLANNERS SHOULD BE AWARE OF, IT IS COMFORTABLE CAR CIRCULATION. SEVERAL SOLUTIONS, WITHOUT CAUSE, DROPPED THE CEILING ABOVE THE STAGE IN SOME INSTANCES TO A LEVEL WHICH MADE THE HEIGHT INADEQUATE. THE JURY WAS UNFAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH CERTAIN CARELESS AND SLOPPY PRESENTATIONS. EXAGGERATED EFFECTS ARE NOT CERTAIN TO APPEAL, BUT NEAT, CAREFUL, STRAIGHTFORWARD WORKMANSHIP IS ALWAYS APPRECIATED. FAVORABLE COMMENT AND SOME LITTLE AMUSEMENT WAS EXPRESSED AT THE ALMOST UNIVERSAL REVIVAL OF AN OLD FRIEND - THE PORTE-COCHÈRE. THE USE OF ACCORDION DOORS WAS ALSO NOTED AS A FAVORITE DEVICE. SOME PLANS SHOWED GENEROUS FIREPLACES - OTHERS WERE INADEQUATE IN THIS RESPECT AND SEVERAL ENTIRELY OMITTED EVEN A FLUE FOR THE HEATING SYSTEM. IN SEVERAL INSTANCES IT WAS NOTED THAT MEN'S AND WOMEN'S TOILETS HAD ADJACENT ENTRANCES; TOO CONSPICUOUS IN THE LOBBY, THIS WAS NOT CONSIDERED GOOD PLANNING.

REASONABLE CONSTRUCTION WAS FREQUENTLY DISCUSSED. DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION ARE OF COURSE NOT EXPECTED, BUT LACK OF ALLOWANCE FOR SUFFICIENT SPACE OR ADEQUATE TRUSS DEPTH FOR LONG SPANS OFTEN CAUSED UNFAVORABLE CRITICISM.

THE DESIGN BY E.KOZLER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, WHICH WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE, AND THE SECOND PRIZE DESIGN BY A.KREBS, ALSO OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS HAD MUCH IN COMMON. BOTH HAD SOUND STRUCTURAL QUALITIES, AN ENGAGING SIMPLICITY AND BOTH WERE VERY ATTRACTIVELY PRESENTED. IN BOTH CASES THE POWDER ROOM CALLED FOR IN THE PROGRAM WAS SLIGHTED. BY COINCIDENCE BOTH THESE PRESENTATIONS WERE BY WOMEN STUDENTS FROM THE SAME UNIVERSITY. A LONG FINAL DISCUSSION WAS NECESSARY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND PRIZE. IT WAS NOTED THAT THE DESIGN ULTIMATELY AWARDED THE SECOND PRIZE, HAD A BROAD FLAT ROOF IN FRONT OF THE SLOPING ROOF. IN PERSPECTIVE THIS WOULD CUT OFF THE VIEW OF THE SLOPING ROOF, THEREBY SERIOUSLY COMPROMISING THE CHARMING PROPORTION INDICATED BY THE DIRECT ELEVATION, ESPECIALLY WITH THE LARGE FREE-STANDING CHIMNEY SO FAR FORWARD.

THE DRAWING BY N.O.HAMMON OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AWARDED A FIRST MENTION PLACED, RECEIVED FAVORABLE COMMENT. IT WAS CRITICISED FOR THE FACT THAT THE ROOF WAS SO NEARLY EVEN WITHOUT HAVING THE SAME CORNICE HEIGHT ON BOTH SIDES; IT WAS NOTED THAT NOTHING MORE IMPORTANT THAN A STORAGE SPACE ACCOUNTED FOR THIS.

C.R.LUGTON, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, AWARDED A MENTION, ATTRACTED FAVORABLE COMMENT WITH HIS INTERESTING PLAN AND EXCELLENT PRESENTATION. HOWEVER, IT WAS FELT THAT HE INTRODUCED SOME UNNECESSARY COMPLICATIONS AND THE NECESSITY OF DESCENDING STAIRS AT THE ENTRANCE EVOKED SOME CRITICISM.

A.H.DOUGLAS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, AWARDED A HALF MENTION, HAD A SCHEME AND A PRESENTATION WHICH JUSTIFIED SERIOUS CONSIDERATION. HOWEVER IT WAS CRITICISED FOR THE LARGE AREA OF WASTE SPACE AND THE FACT THAT IN SPITE OF GENEROUS WINDOWS, LIGHT REACHED THE AUDITORIUM ONLY AS BORROWED LIGHT FROM THE CORRIDOR. THE SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS WERE EXCELLENT.

J.CARDENAS, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME HAD A BEAUTIFULLY PROPORTIONED AND RENDERED ELEVATION BUT FAILED TO RECEIVE AN AWARD, BECAUSE THE INCIDENTAL ROOMS WERE UNREASONABLY LARGE.

R.A.SPITLER, JR., OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, HAD A WELL ORGANIZED PLAN; THE ELEVATION WAS UNFORTUNATELY DRAWN IN REVERSE; THERE APPEARED TO BE NO ACCESS TO THE GENEROUS TERRACE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA WAS REPRESENTED BY SEVERAL INTERESTING PROBLEMS, ONE OF THE BEST OF WHICH WAS BY J.FERRIS, JR. IT MIGHT HAVE RECEIVED HIGHER COMMENDATION IF THE SECTION HAD NOT BEEN NEGLECTED.

REPORT OF AWARDS

3 FIRST MENTION PLACED	11 MENTION	11 NO AWARD
1 FIRST MENTION	16 HALF MENTION	42 TOTAL SUBMITTED

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY: MENTION- L.W.EATON. HALF MENTION- A.J.HECHT, R.A.SPITLER,JR., W.C.WOMACK.
MIAMI UNIVERSITY, OXFORD,O.: NO AWARD- 1.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY: HALF MENTION- W.F.BEACH, A.H.DOUGLAS.
RICE INSTITUTE: MENTION- J.E.BURLESON, F.A.HERMON. NO AWARD- 1.
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: FIRST MENTION PLACED- E.KOZLER, FIRST PRIZE, A.KREBS, SECOND PRIZE, N.O.HAMMON. FIRST MENTION- P.J.HART. MENTION- G.I.CAIN, M.DAUGHERTY, G.STORRS. HALF MENTION- J.M.BARROW, M.CALLAS, G.E.CRAFT, M.ZAMBRANO.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: MENTION- C.R.LUGTON. HALF MENTION- D.ARDITO, D.GINSBURG. NO AWARD- 6.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: MENTION- J.FERRIS,JR., R.B.MILLER, V.R.ROMACK. HALF MENTION- J.A.AMADOR, H.C.DAVIS, W.L.HOWARD,JR., M.M.MEAD. NO AWARD- 3.
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND: HALF MENTION- O.LUPI.
ATELIER RAYMOND STOCKDALE, SAN DIEGO: MENTION- K.WIEGER.

[illegible]

THE DRAWING BY N.O. HAMMON OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AWARDED [illegible] [illegible] IT WAS CRITICIZED FOR THE [illegible] [illegible] WAS SO NEARLY EVEN WITHOUT HAVING [illegible] IT WAS NOTED THAT NOTHING [illegible] IMPORTANT THAN A STORAGE SPACE [illegible]

[illegible]

IT WAS FELT THAT HE INTRODUCED SOME [illegible] THE NECESSITY OF DESCENDING STAIRS AT THE ENTRANCE [illegible] CRITICISM.

A.R. DOUGLAS, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, [illegible] WAS A [illegible] [illegible] CRITICIZED FOR THE LARGE AREA OF WASTED SPACE [illegible] IN SPITE OF [illegible] WINDOWS, [illegible] LIGHT FROM THE [illegible]

J. CARDMAN, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME [illegible] PROPORTION [illegible]

[illegible]

PLAN; THE ELEVATION WAS UNPROPORTIONALLY DRAWN IN PERSPECTIVE. THERE [illegible] TO BE [illegible]

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[illegible]

3 FIRST MENTION PLACED 11 MENTION 11 NO AWARD

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF [illegible]
R.A. SITTERSON [illegible]
MIAMI UNIVERSITY, [illegible] NO AWARD— 1.
[illegible]
M. DAUGHERTY, G. STOCKS. [illegible] J.M. [illegible], W. [illegible], W. ZAMORANO.
[illegible]
[illegible] NO AWARD— 1.
[illegible] OF OKLAHOMA: MENTION— J. FRANKS, JR., S. MILLER, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] UNIVERSITY, [illegible]
[illegible] STOCKLEY, SAN DIEGO: MENTION— K. [illegible]

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11. A.KREBS, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - FIRST MENTION PLACED, 2ND PRIZE
12. N.O.HAMMON, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - FIRST MENTION PLACED
13. P.J.HART, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - FIRST MENTION

POSITIVE PHOTOSTATS ARE AVAILABLE AT 20 CENTS EACH.
A COPY OF THE REPORT MAY BE HAD FOR 10 CENTS.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF AWARDS

CLASS A PROBLEM I - A TELEVISION BROADCASTING STUDIO

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY: MENTION- R.E.HITCHCOCK, L.I.LANIER,JR. NO AWARD-3.

CLASS B PROBLEM I - A HEALTH CENTER

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY: FIRST MENTION- R.F.DARBY. MENTION- G.L.BROCK, A.P.MCINTOSH, W.C.MANN. NO AWARD- 8.

CLASS C PROBLEM I - A SHELTER AT A BUS STOP

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY: HALF MENTION- A.J.HECHT, W.C.WOMACK. NO AWARD-1.

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
NINE CONSECUTIVE HOURS in the month of—January, 1944.
Judgment will be held —February 24, 1944.

CLASS A SKETCH II — FLAG, SHIELD, LETTERHEAD FOR THE U. S. O.

Author—Robert S. Hutchins, New York, N. Y.

The USO (United Service Organizations) has come to be identified in the minds of the men and women of the Armed Forces and the public with a vital and distinctive type of service connected with the war effort. It is justly proud of the standards it has maintained.

The USO is comprised of six social and religious agencies: the National Travelers Aid Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations. The USO seeks insofar as possible to supply in the life of the Service man those elements and influences which he is missing because of absence from his own home and community environment, and to maintain and further what is commonly referred to as his morale.

The service of the USO is rendered through the conduct of the following activities: Personal counsel and guidance, snack bar or refreshment service, special interest groups such a camera club, forums, discussion groups; social functions as card parties, dances, vespers and other worship services, entertainments, movies, etc.

In order to identify its services further, this organization is now interested in establishing new designs for the USO flag, shield and letterhead. Each design is to become a symbol to identify and mark with uniformity the operations of the USO wherever it carries out its work, in this country and overseas. The motifs to be used in flag, shield and letterhead need not all be the same, except that the letters USO should appear in each. The colors so far used by the USO have been red, white and blue.

Flag. The flag will be displayed both out-of-doors and indoors. It should be suitable for being raised on flagpoles, carried on standards, or hung or draped on vertical surfaces. It will be made in a small size 4'4" x 5'6" and in a large size 8' x 12'. The former will generally be used indoors.

Shield. The shield will be a decorative motif suitable for a sign or device to designate the location of a USO Club. It must be designed so that it can be hung from the facade of a building or supported by a sign post. In some cases it may be visible from two opposite directions. It should lend itself to illumination by neon tubes, although the arrangement of this lighting is not a part of the problem. No overall horizontal or vertical dimension of the shield itself may exceed four feet. Legibility of the shield from a distance is of the greatest importance.

Letterhead. The USO makes stationery available without charge to the men and women in the Armed Forces for their use. It is this stationery for which the letterhead is desired. The sheet of paper is the standard $5\frac{1}{2}$"x$8\frac{1}{2}$" size. It will be white in color. No names or addresses shall appear on this letterhead.

REQUIRED FOR THE SKETCH (Sheet size 22" x 30"):

Flag at $\frac{1}{8}$ full size.

Shield at $\frac{1}{4}$ full size.

Letterhead at double full size, with indication of the position on the sheet.

NOTE: A record of the date selected for this sketch by the supervisor must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined. Sketches must be forwarded to the B. A. I. D. after the exercise.

The text of the program must be kept confidential before date of exercise.

Single Problem Registration: Students may submit one problem and corresponding nine-hour sketch for judgment upon the payment of a fee of $2.50 at the time of making sketch for the problem. Individual nine-hour sketch may be submitted on payment of $1.00.

The sketch must be presented on a single sheet of drawing paper 22" x 30" and must have a half inch unrendered margin on all four sides. The student must print in the lower right-hand corner:

(a) the student's full name.
(b) his school or atelier; or the name and address of supervisor.
(c) the grade and title of the problem.

The space for this identification must not be smaller than $1\frac{1}{2}$" x 3".

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REQUIRED FOR THE SKETCH (Sheet size 22" x 30"):

Flag at ⅛ full size.
Shield at ¼ full size.
Letterhead at double full size, with indication of the position on the sheet.

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(c) the grade and title of the problem.

The space for this identification must not be smaller than 1½" x 3".

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1943-1944 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

CLASS A SKETCH II
FLAG, SHIELD, LETTERHEAD FOR THE U. S. O.

AUTHOR - ROBERT S. HUTCHINS, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - FEBRUARY 24, 1944

PHILIP G. BARTLETT
ALFRED FELLHEIMER
HOWARD GREENLEY
JOSEPH L. HAUTMAN
MORRIS KETCHUM, JR.
GEORGE S. KOYL
JOHN C.B.MOORE

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY PHILIP G. BARTLETT

THE JURY FELT THAT A FLAG, MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PROGRAM, SHOULD BE DESIGNED SO THAT IT MAY BE SEEN FROM TWO OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS, SO THAT IT WOULD SILHOUETTE AGAINST THE SKY OR THE SURROUNDINGS, AND SO THAT IT COULD BE DRAPED WITHOUT LOSING THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF ITS DESIGN. LIKEWISE, THE SHIELD MUST APPEAR WELL FROM EITHER SIDE AND SHOULD LEND ITSELF TO ILLUMINATION BY NEON TUBES. FLAG, SHIELD AND LETTERHEAD SHOULD HAVE DECORATIVE QUALITY AND SHOULD HAVE A DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER EXPRESSIVE OF AN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION CREATED TO BE OF SERVICE TO THE MEN AND WOMEN IN OUR ARMED FORCES.

NONE OF THE DRAWINGS APPEARED FULLY TO SATISFY THESE REQUIREMENTS. IT WAS PARTICULARLY DISAPPOINTING THAT THE ESSENTIAL DECORATIVE QUALITY SEEMED LACKING AND THAT MANY SKETCHES SUBMITTED WERE CARELESS AND SLOPPY.

C.J.YOUNG OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESENTED THE BEST SOLUTION IN THAT IT HAD DECORATIVE AND LIVELY CHARACTER. IT WAS FELT, HOWEVER THAT THE WHITE BACKGROUND OF THE FLAG LEFT SOMETHING TO BE DESIRED AND THAT THE SHIELD, DUE TO ITS COMPLICATED UPPER CONTOUR, MIGHT BE SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT TO HANG.

THE SUBMISSION OF D.C.BYRD, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, DEVELOPED IN BLACK ON WHITE BACKGROUNDS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OVER MOST OTHER DESIGNS IN BEING SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL. BUT NONE OF THE DEVICES (EAGLE'S HEADS) WERE CLEAR ENOUGH TO BE LEGIBLE AT ANY DISTANCE.

THE DESIGN OF THE LETTERHEADS WAS GENERALLY BETTER THAN THAT OF EITHER THE FLAGS OR SHIELDS; ALTHOUGH HERE AGAIN, THE STUDENTS FAILED FOR THE MOST PART TO EXPRESS THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTER OF THE U.S.O.

REPORT OF AWARDS

1 MENTION 1 HALF MENTION 12 NO AWARD 14 TOTAL SUBMITTED

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: MENTION- C.J.YOUNG. HALF MENTION- D.C.BYRD

INDEX OF PHOTOSTATS

14. C.J.YOUNG, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA - MENTION
15. D.C.BYRD, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA - HALF MENTION

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN

304 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE — 1943-1944 — FIFTY-FIRST SCHOOL YEAR

Program issued and completed in any
NINE CONSECUTIVE HOURS in the month of—January, 1944
Judgment will be held —February 17, 1944

SPIERING PRIZE COMPETITION

A prize founded in memory of Louis C. Spiering, from funds bequeathed by him to the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects and given for the best solution on a Class "B" nine hour sketch. The prize is $25.00.

CLASS B SKETCH II—A WAR BOND BOOTH

Author—J. Gordon Carr, New York, N. Y.

In a typical American small city of 50,000, having its share of manufacture of war material with the attendant high income level from wages, the record of bond sales has failed to keep pace with the rate of increase in community income. It has lagged behind the pace set by a neighboring city which long has been a friendly but intense rival in all civic accomplishments. The local industrial concerns, along with the representatives of labor, are cooperating in establishing a War Bond Booth. They will not only "man" it, but they will also be responsible for supplying its "drawing power" in the form of entertainments which may take place either in daytime or at night.

The city authorities have offered the use of a plot of ground for the War Bond Booth, and a committee has been formed to plan and operate it. You have been selected to design the booth and to suggest one scene of an entertainment with drawing power.

The site selected is in the park which was the village green—once occupied by the bandstand. The green is a combination of grass plots and crisscross pathways, which can be changed without difficulty. The site is ample for any reasonable scheme, including an area for stand-up audiences of several hundred. For reasons of cost, the entire booth itself, including stage, dressing rooms, office, and other enclosed areas will be limited to 750 sq. ft. Approaches and awnings for audience protection, if desired, will exceed that area, but no attempt should be made to protect the entire audience from the elements.

The stage, including wing area, shall not exceed 350 sq. ft.; it should have a roof for lighting and for acoustics. It should have a proscenium to frame the entertainment and for stage lighting. There shall be two dressing areas, one for men, the other for women. Each area shall contain a small dressing room for not more than two people and a larger room for a group. A toilet shall be adjacent to each dressing area. There shall be a small office for control, so located it can also serve as a reception room for the "stars" and other performers. All construction shall be of a temporary nature.

The entertainment featured may include radio and movie stars, local talent, speakers, movies, posters, carnival acts and any other publicity stunts that will pull the crowd and "keep 'em buying". The bond salesmen should be in contact with the audience to make quick sales. Some method of indicating total bond sales is desirable. This should register each sale in order to attract still more sales.

REQUIRED FOR THE SKETCH: (Sheet size 22" x 30")

Plan at 1/4" equals 1'0", a Section at 1/4" equals 1'0", and a perspective rendered in color indicating the suggested entertainment in progress. Notes describing the entertainment may supplement the indication.

NOTE: A record of the date selected for this sketch by the supervisor must be forwarded to the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design as soon as determined. Sketches must be forwarded to the B. A. I. D. after the exercise.

The text of the program must be kept confidential until issued.

Single Problem Registration: Students may submit one problem and corresponding nine-hour sketch for judgment upon the payment of a fee of $2.50 at the time of making sketch for the problem. Individual nine-hour sketch may be submitted on payment of $1.00.

The sketch must be presented on a single sheet of drawing paper 22" x 30" and must have a half inch unrendered margin on all four sides. The student must print in the lower right-hand corner:

(a) the student's full name.
(b) his school or atelier; or the name and address of supervisor.
(c) the grade and title of the problem.

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(c) the grade and title of the problem.

The space for this identification must not be smaller than 1 1/2" x 3".

Failure to comply with the requirements as stated in the Circular of Information for 1943-1944 shall exclude drawings from judgment. Copy will be sent on request.

CLASS B SKETCH II - SPIERING PRIZE
A WAR BOND BOOTH
AUTHOR - J. GORDON CARR, NEW YORK, N.Y.

JURY OF AWARD - FEBRUARY 24, 1944

FRANK V. GANDOLA, LT.USNR LEWIS SLINGERLAND KENNETH K. STOWELL
OTTO LANGMANN

SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVE: HENRY L. KAMPHOEFNER, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY HAROLD RAMBUSCH

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION OF THE THIRTY-ONE SUBMISSIONS IN THIS CLASS B SKETCH WAS NOT ENCOURAGING. THIS WAS PARTICULARLY UNFORTUNATE AS THE PROGRAM WAS CLEARLY AND INTERESTINGLY WRITTEN AND THE SUBJECT TIMELY AND CHALLENGING. THE JURY THOUGHT AT FIRST THAT THE UNSETTLED TIMES MIGHT EXPLAIN THIS SITUATION BUT OTHER PROBLEMS JUDGED THE SAME EVENING DID NOT SUPPORT THIS CONCLUSION. TWENTY SKETCHES WERE REJECTED, LARGELY FOR LACK OF CAREFUL PRESENTATION; ELEVEN WERE GIVEN GRADES.

THE SPIERING PRIZE WAS AWARDED TO MISS M. DAUGHERTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. HER PRESENTATION WAS SIMPLE, DIRECT AND ATTRACTIVE. HER COLOR SCHEME WAS DISCIPLINED AND FORCEFUL. HER PLAN WAS ORGANIC AND FUNCTIONAL.

THE RUNNER-UP FOR THE PRIZE WAS S.OYAKAWA OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, WHO PRESENTED A SOLUTION WITH GOOD SHOWMANSHIP. IT WAS COLORFUL AND DRAMATIC. BOTH HIS PLAN AND HIS CONSTRUCTION WERE COMPLICATED.

L.G.BRAUER, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA GAVE THOUGHT TO ECONOMY OF CONSTRUCTION BUT THE SKETCH LEFT SOME DOUBT AS TO ITS FEASIBILITY.

G.E.CRAFT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, HAD THE MOST UNIQUE AND DRAMATIC PRESENTATION AND WOULD PROBABLY HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED FOR THE PRIZE HAD THERE NOT BEEN SOME QUESTION AS TO THE AGREEMENT OF PLAN AND PERSPECTIVE.

THE OTHER SEVEN SKETCHES RECEIVING AWARDS WERE ALL PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS SUSCEPTIBLE OF EXECUTION AND ADAPTABLE TO THE PURPOSE AS OUTLINED IN PROGRAM.

REPORT OF AWARDS

5 MENTION 6 HALF MENTION 20 NO AWARD 31 TOTAL SUBMITTED

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: MENTION- M.DAUGHERTY,PRIZE, G.E.CRAFT, P.J.HART, S.OYAKAWA. HALF MENTION- A.KREBS.
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME: HALF MENTION- R.J.CUSICK.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA: MENTION- L.G.BRAUER. HALF MENTION- W.L.HOWARD,JR., M.M.MEAD, J.H.LATTIMORE.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: HALF MENTION- V.J.BOWLAND

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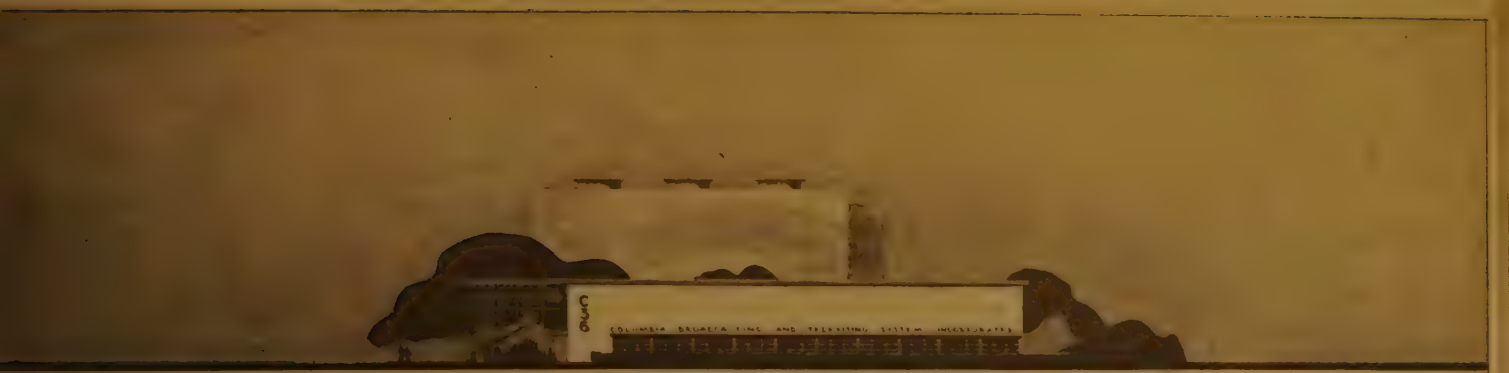
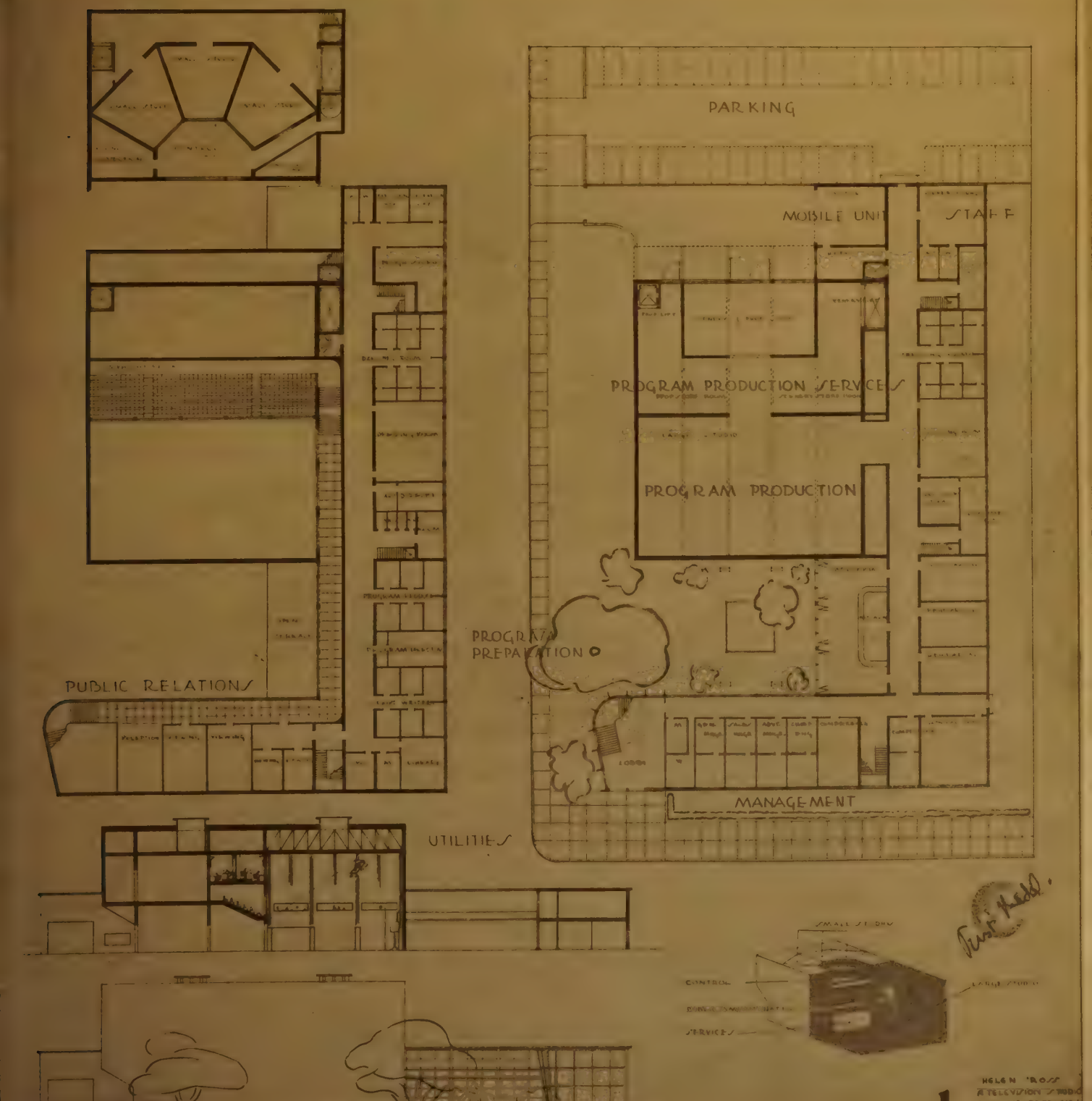
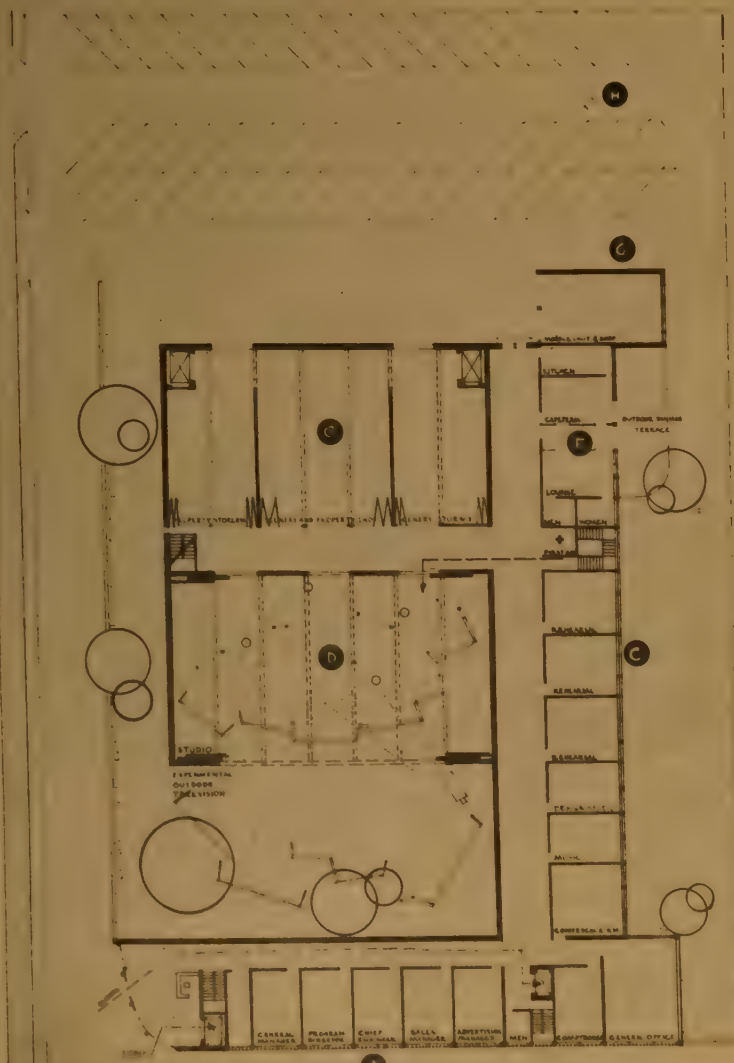
16. M.DAUGHERTY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS - SPIERING PRIZE
17. S.OYAKAWA, UNIV. OF ILLINOIS
18. L.G.BRAUER, UNIV. OF OKLAHOMA
19. G.E.CRAFT, UNIV. OF ILLINOIS
20. P.J.HART, UNIV. OF ILLINOIS

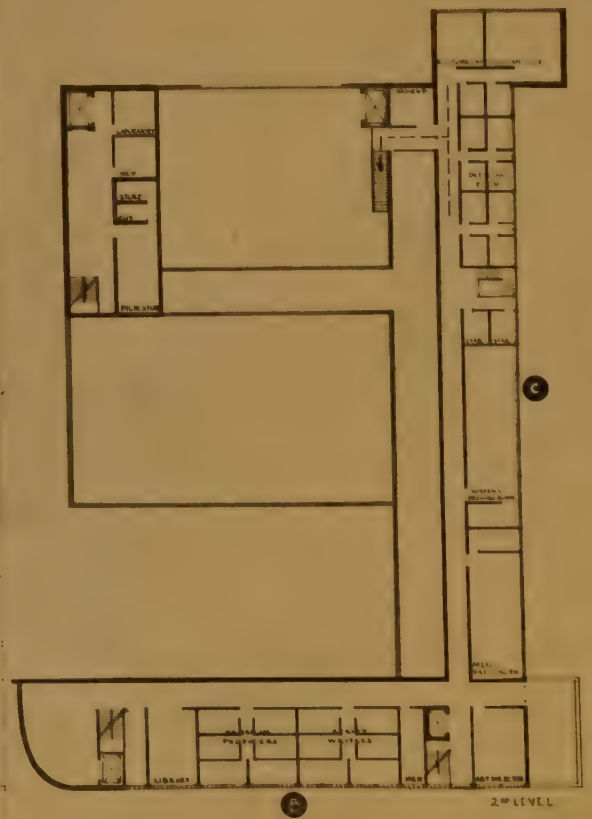


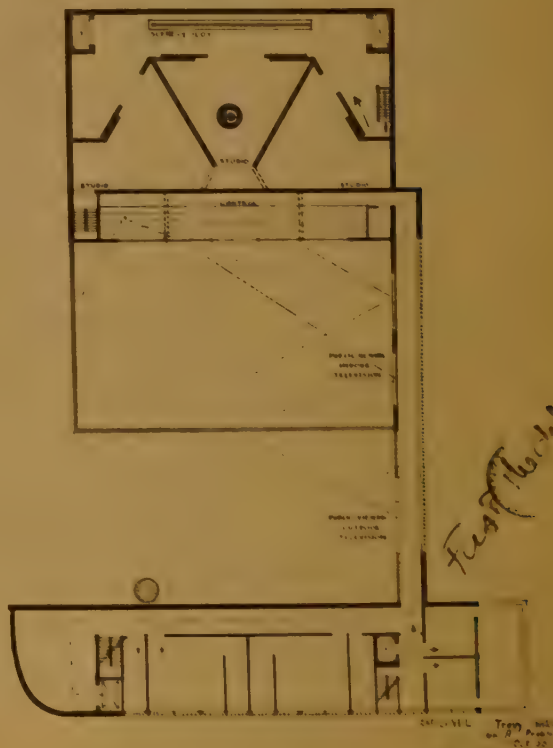


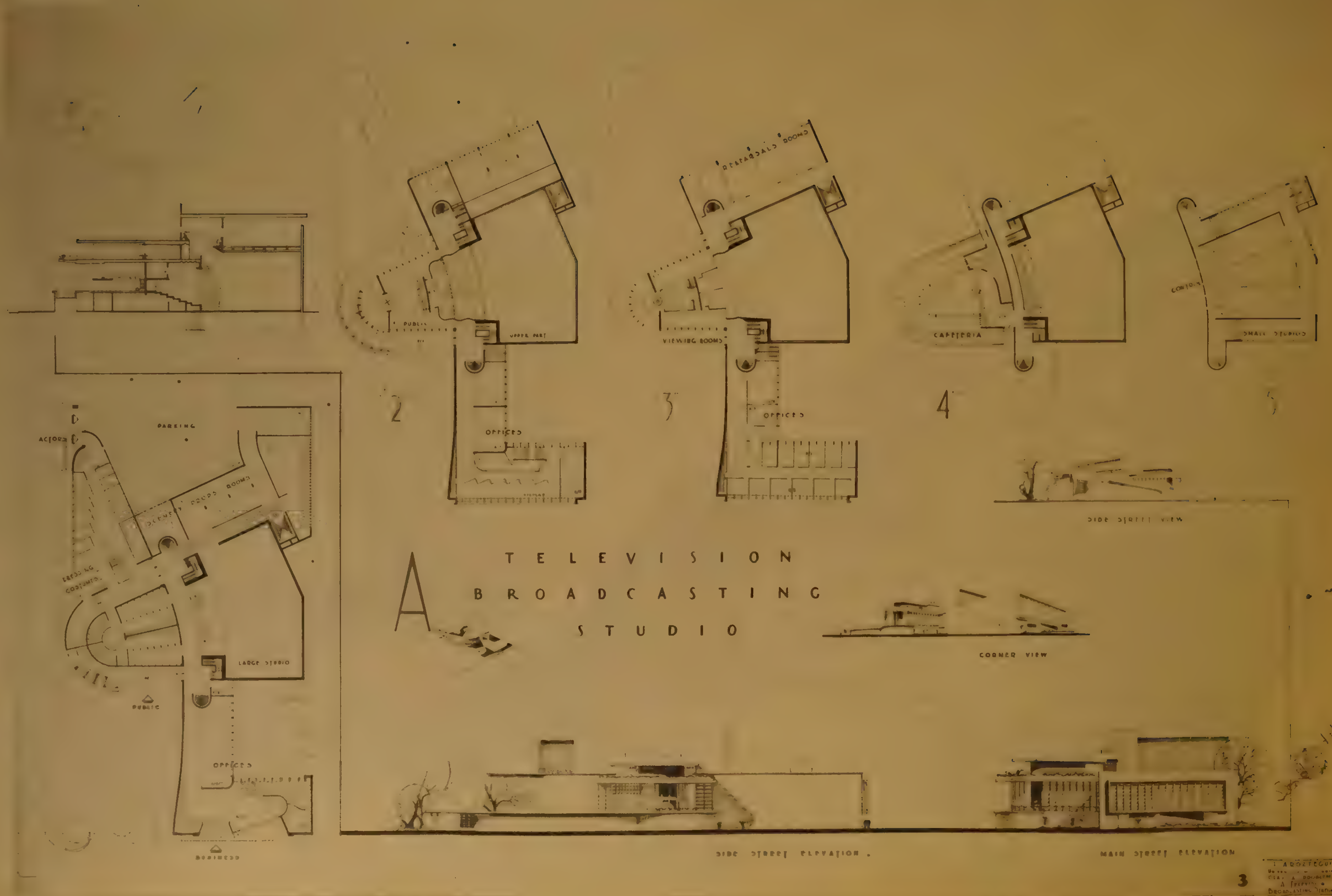
HELEN ROSS
TELEVISION STUDIO
CLASS "A" PROBLEM 1
UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA

A TELEVISION BROADCASTING STUDIO





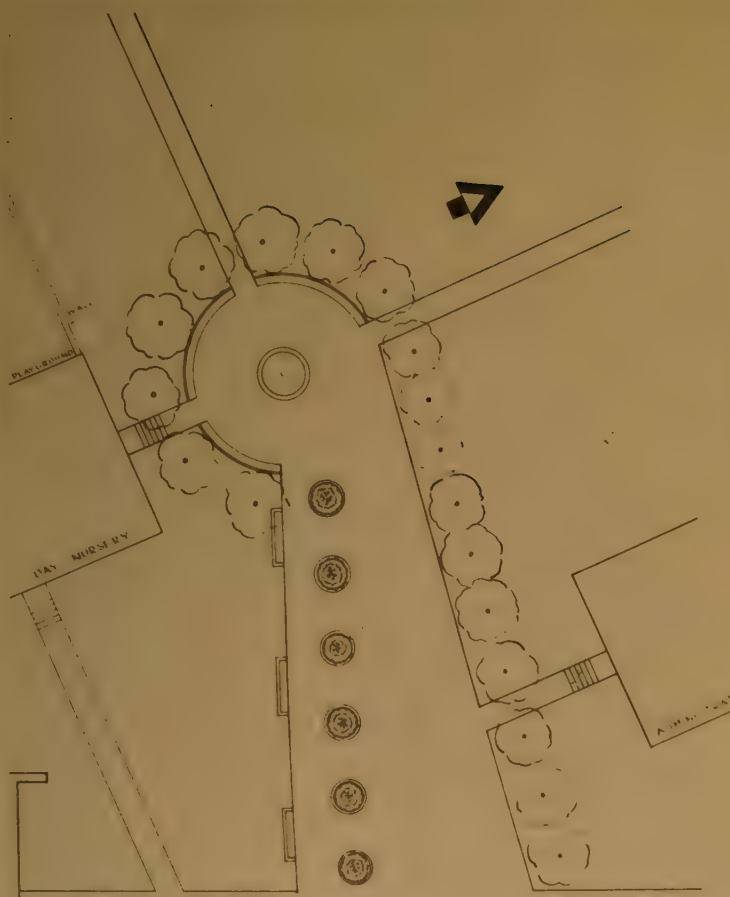



A TELEVISION BROADCASTING STUDIO
PARKING
ACTORS
SCENERY DROPS ROOMS
DRESSING COSTUMES
LARGE STUDIO
PUBLIC
OFFICES
BUSINESS
2
PUBLIC
UPPER PART
OFFICES
3
REHEARSALS ROOMS
VIEWING ROOMS
OFFICES
4
CAFETERIA
5
CONTROL
SMALL STUDIOS
SIDE STREET VIEW
CORNER VIEW
SIDE STREET ELEVATION.
MAIN STREET ELEVATION
3

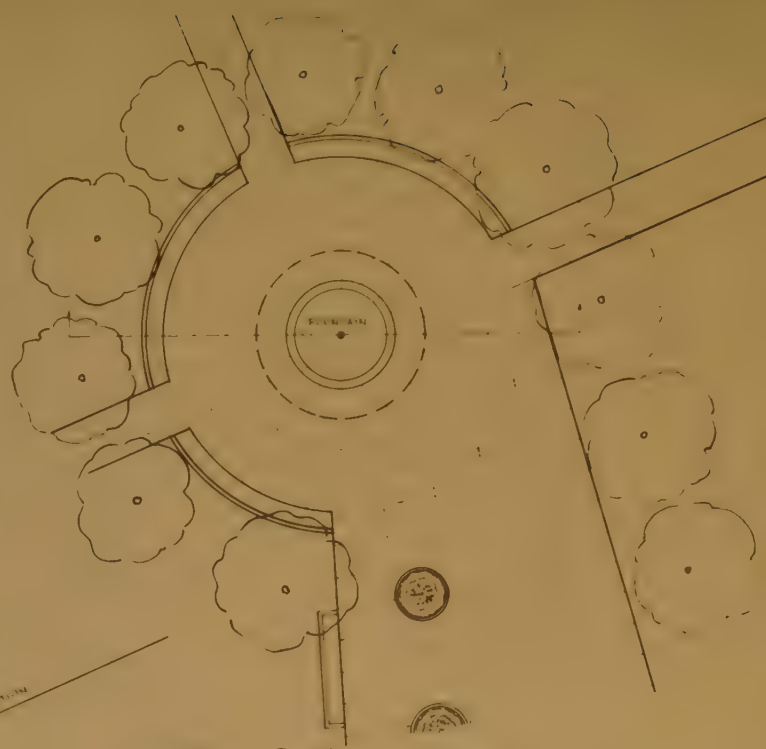

EMERSON PRIZE 1943
Second Medal
Emerson Prize 1943
4

NOTE:
BENCHES AND A SIMPLE SHELTER WITH FLOWERS, TREES, AND FLOWING WATER AS INTEGRAL PARTS OF THE DESIGN ARE USED TO REMIND PEOPLE OF THE "SIMPLE GRACIOUS QUALITIES" OF THE MAN WHOSE PUBLIC SERVICE IS THUS COMMEMORATED.

VISUAL SCALE



PLOT PLAN



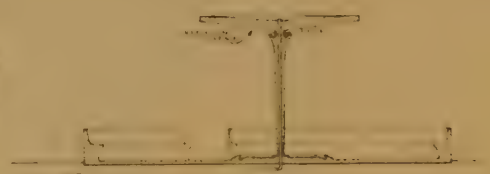
MEMORIAL PLAN

DETAIL-
SECTION THRU FOUNTAIN

RED ARROWS INDICATE FLOW OF WATER.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW

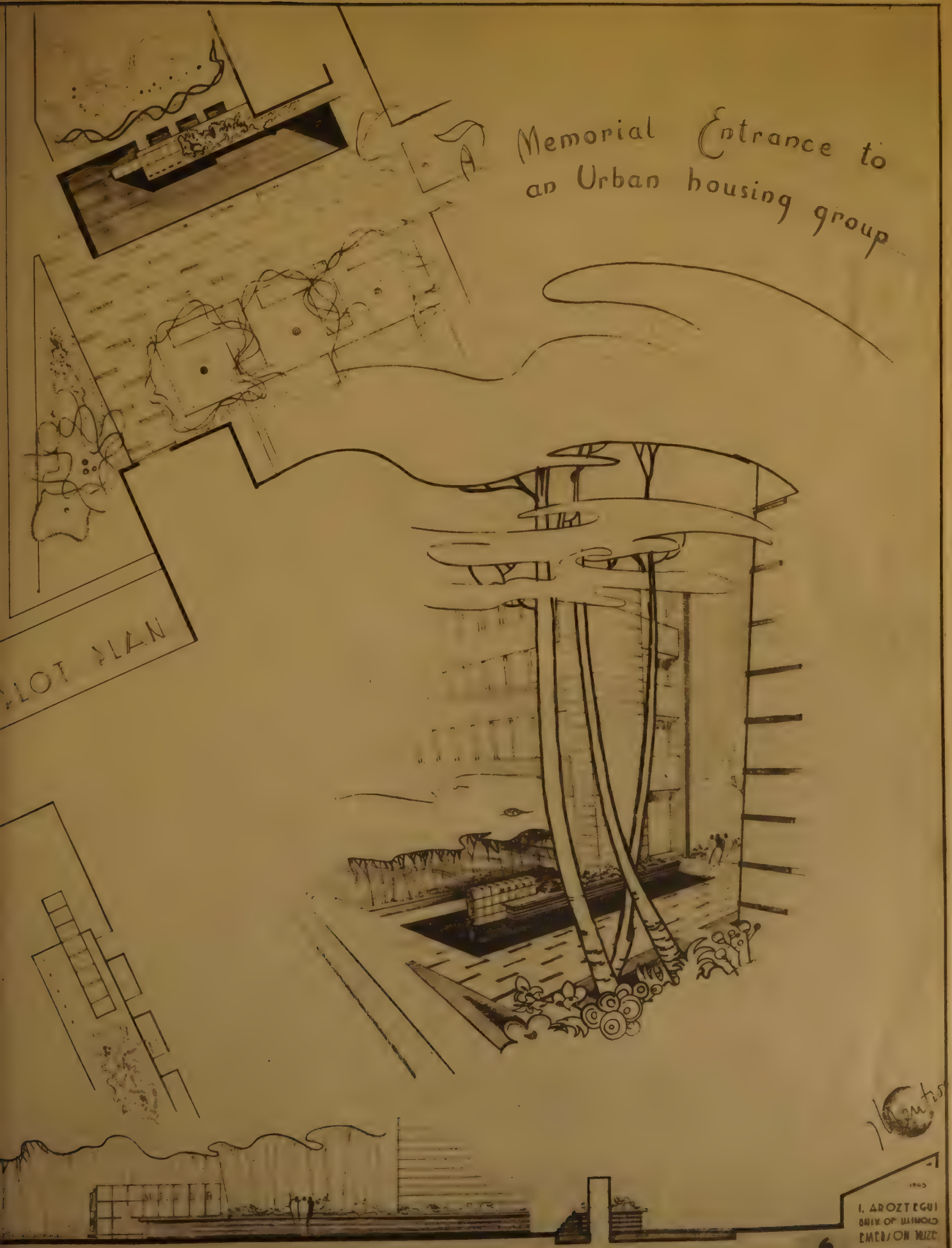
ELEVATION



SECTION

JOHN WM. LINLEY JR.
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
EMERSON PRIZE
A MEMORIAL ENTRANCE TO
AN URBAN HOUSING GROUP

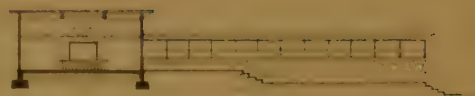
Memorial Entrance to an Urban housing group



7


A
HEALTH
CENTER
8

PERSPECTIVE



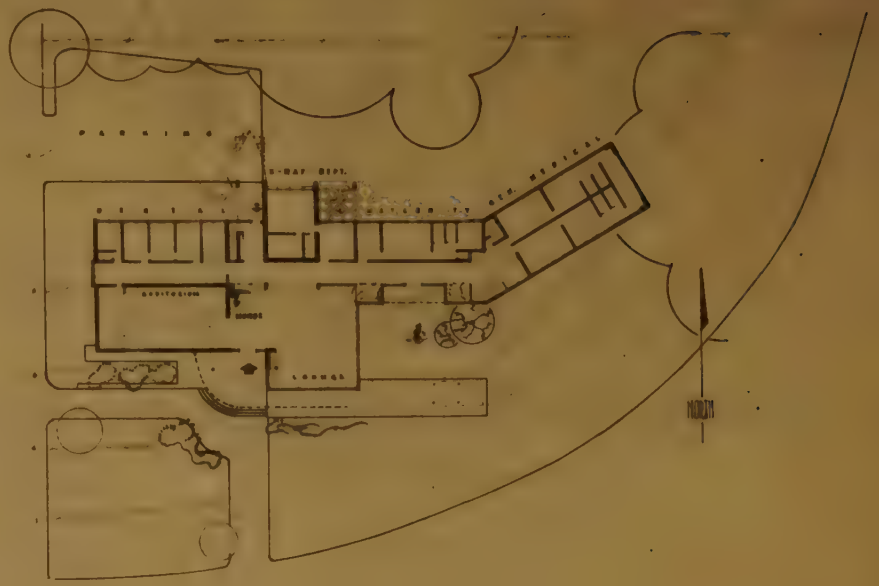
SECTION

ELEVATION

/St Martin

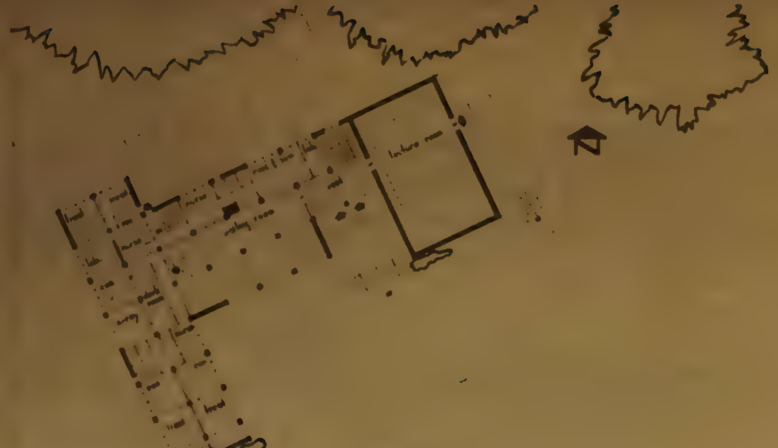
A HEALTH CENTER

BETTY HOUGH
GRADE B PROP.
A HEALTH CENTER

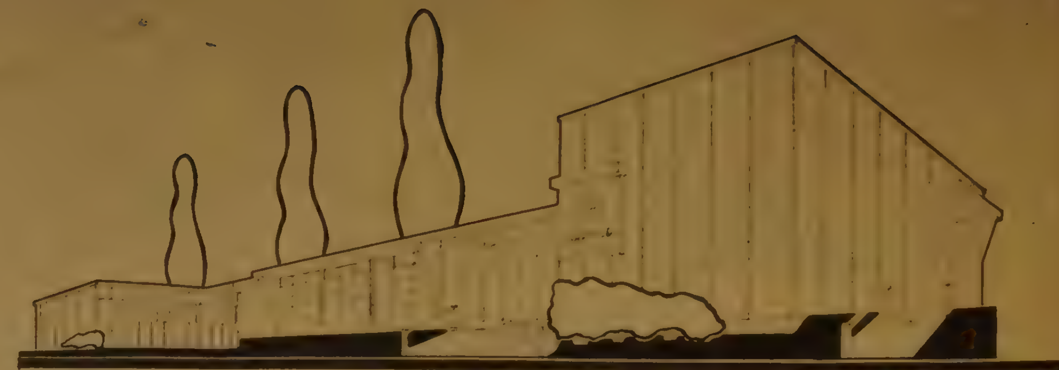


1st Mention

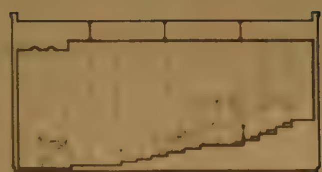
Richard Iwanaga
University of Illinois
Class B Problem 1
"A HEALTH CENTER"



plan & plot plan

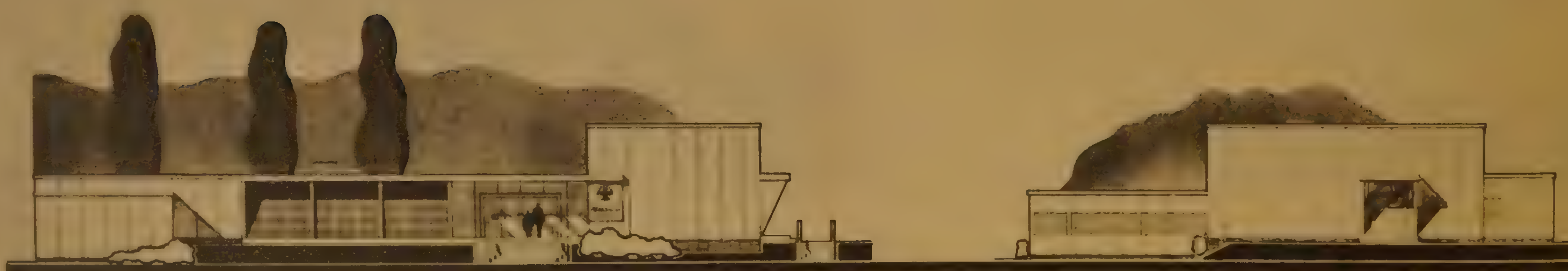


perspective



section thru lecture room

section thru east wing

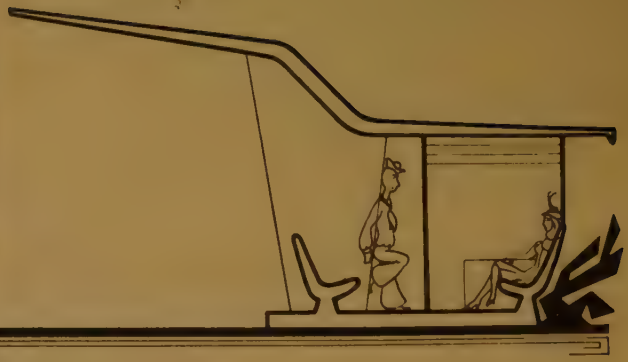


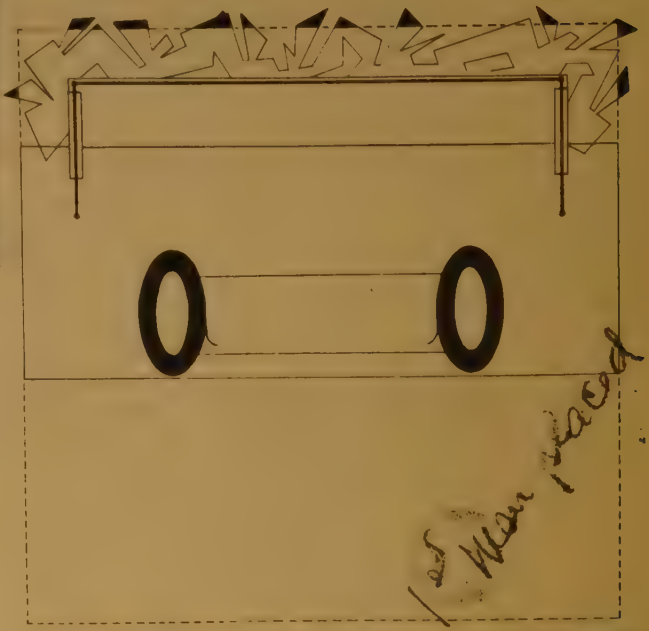
A HEALTH CENTER

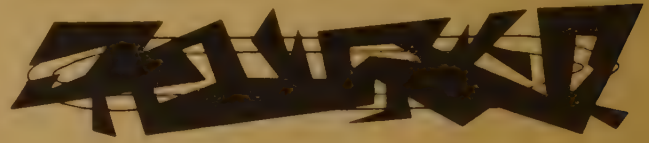
1st Mention

11

·R·Robinson·Griffiths·
·PENN-STATE·
·CLASS-B·PROBLEM·I·
·A·HEALTH·CENTER·

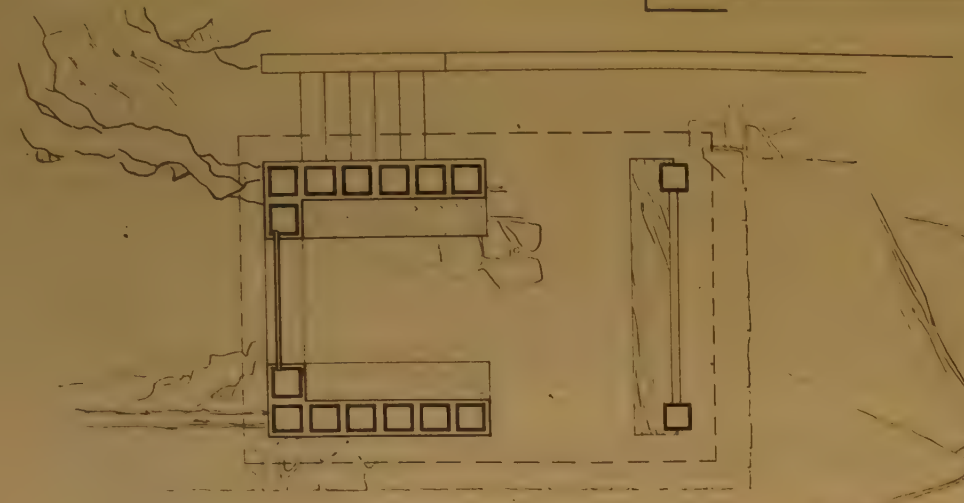






A SHELTER AT A BUS STOP

John H Lattimore
University of Oklahoma
Class C Problem I
A Shelter at a Bus Stop



DIRECTION
OF THE BUS

PLAN
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

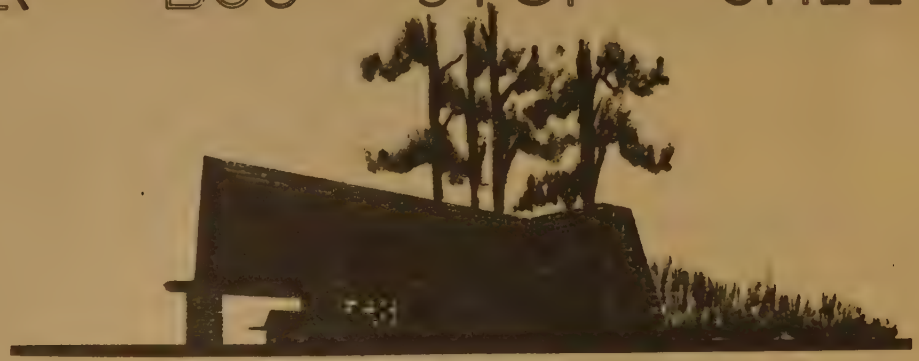
ELEVATION
SCALE 3/8" = 1'-0"

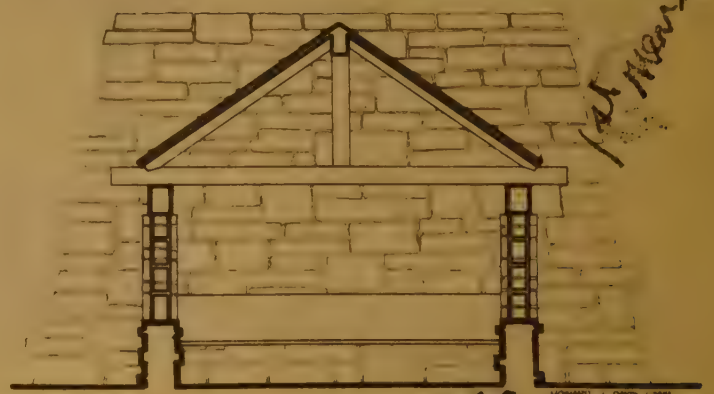
13

NEAL O. HAMMON
U. of ILL.
CLASS C DR 1
A SHELTER AT
A BUS STOP.

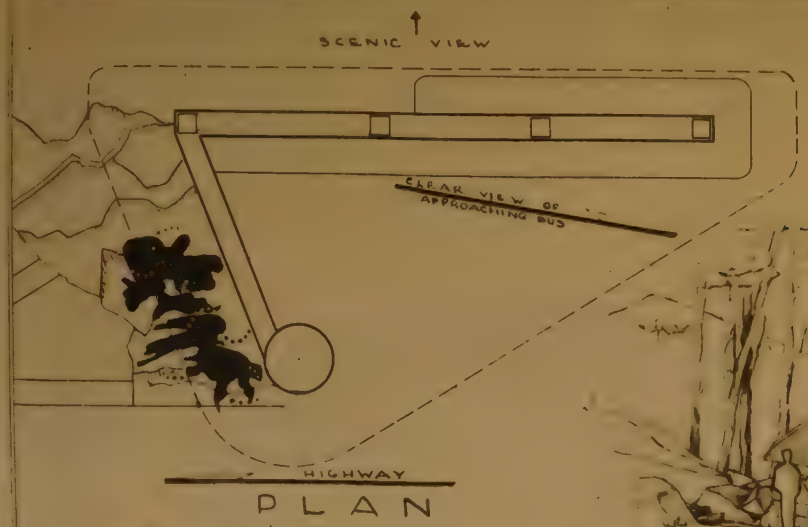
HALF PLAN
symmetrical about center

A BUS STOP SHELTER

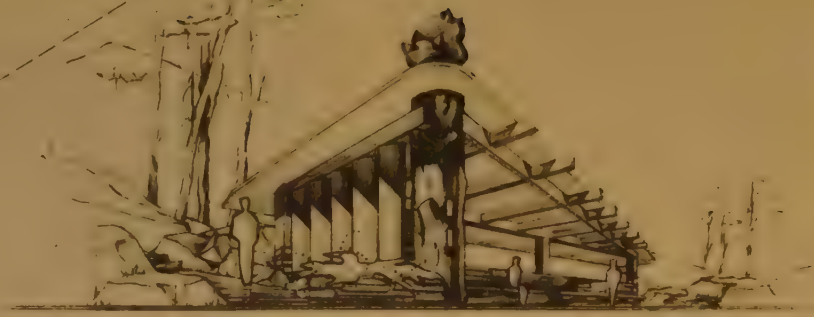




HOWARD L DAVIS JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY OF OKLA
CLASS C PROD I
A ROADSIDE BUS SHELTER



PLAN



SECTION

A SHELTER AT A BUS STOP

Note
The floor of the shelter is made of stone
This design can be varied to accommodate smaller or larger crowds by lengthening or shortening sides

ELEVATION

15

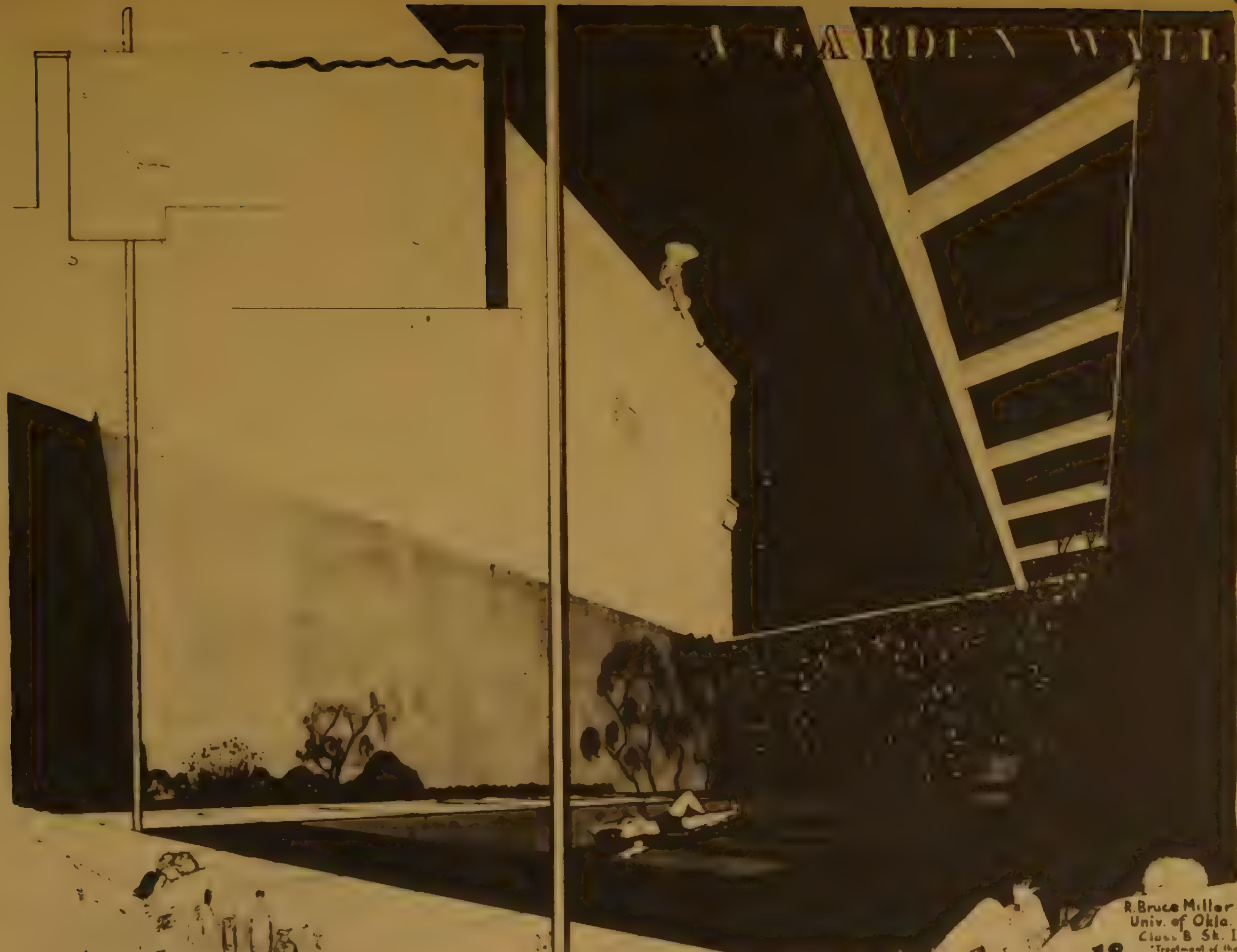
ANT.- AYERS
U of ILLINOIS
CLASS C PROB I
A BUS SHELTER

A STUDENT'S ROOM

PLAN.

END ELEVATION. SIDE ELEVATION.

DON KNORR BSAE
UNIV. OF NOTRE DAME
CLASS A SKETCH 1
"A STUDENT'S ROOM"


A GARDEN WALL
R. Bruce Miller
Univ. of Okla.
Class B Sk. I
"Treatment of the

18

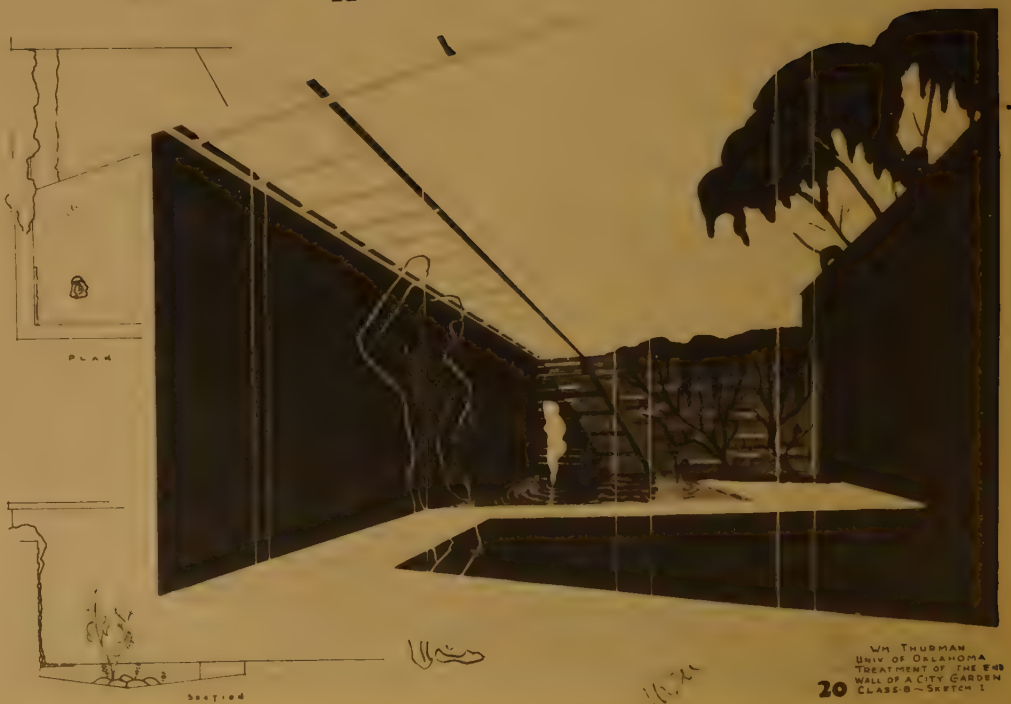

SECTION
PLAN
AND FOUNTAIN EFFECTS ARE CONTROLLED FROM A PANEL
BY THE ARCHITECT CLIENT
LIVING ROOM
LIGHTING EFFECTS.

19

22

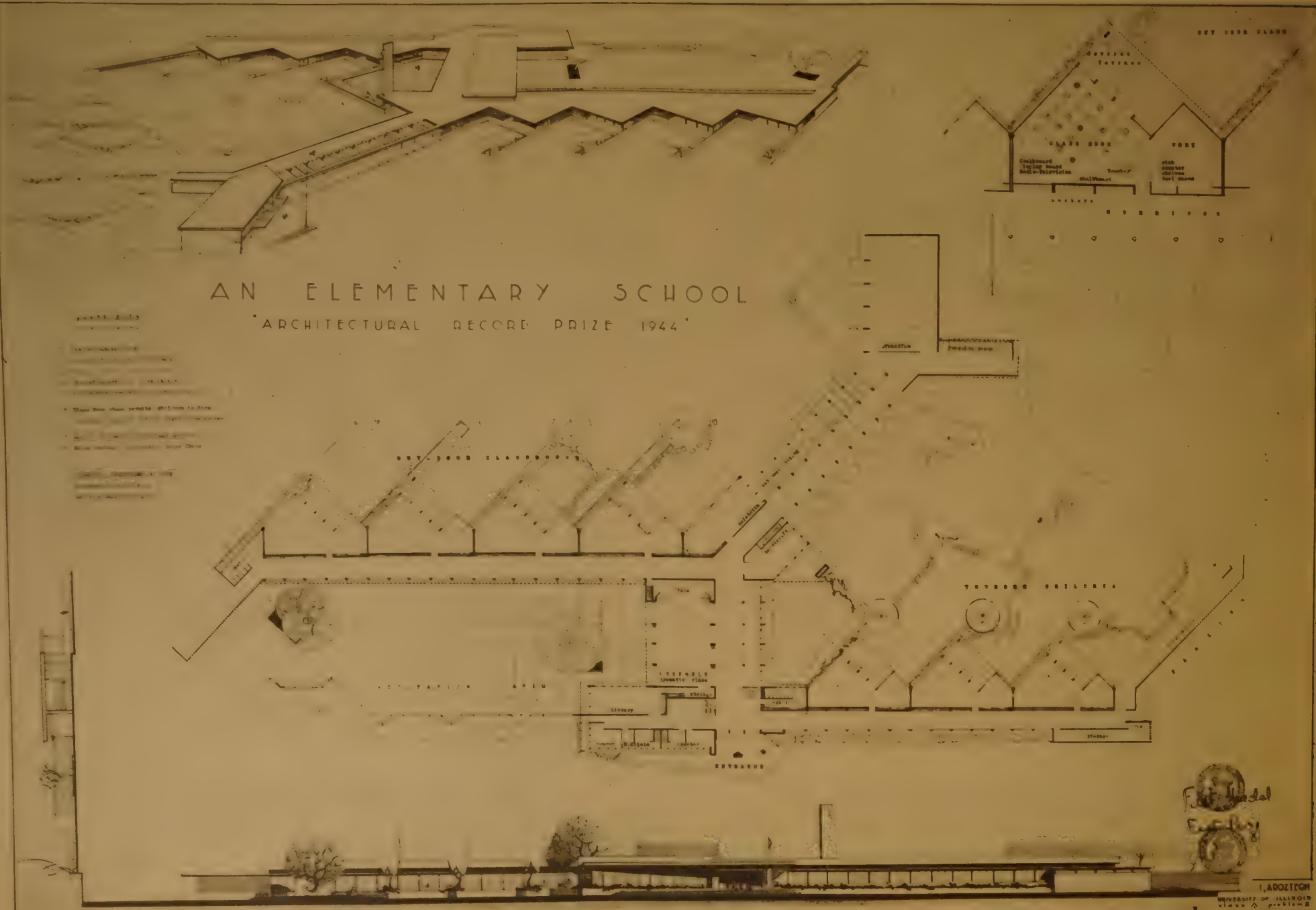
VOSBECK

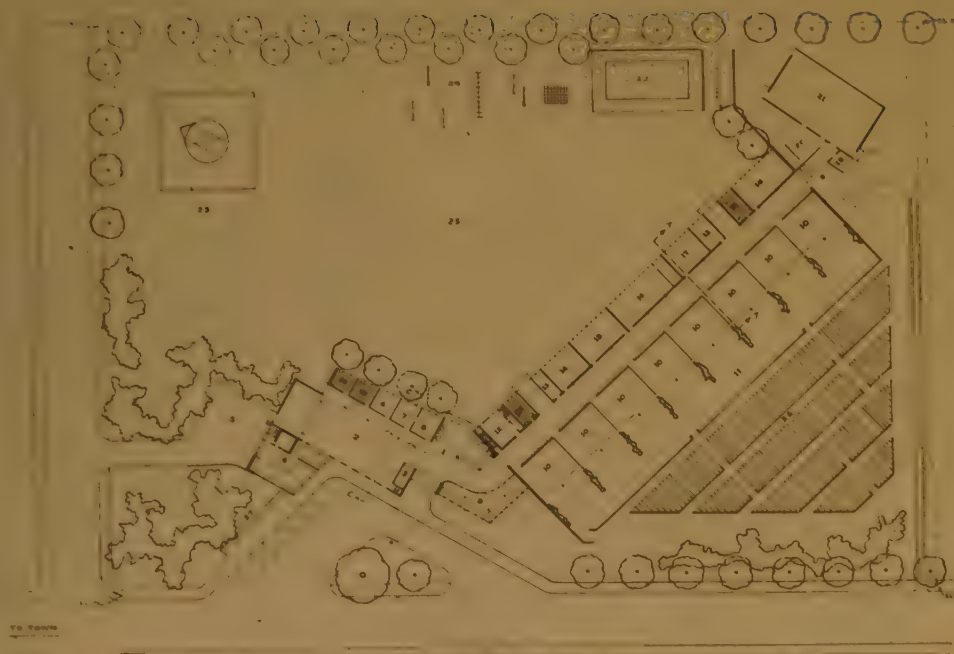
21



WM THURMAN
UNIV OF OKLAHOMA
TREATMENT OF THE END
WALL OF A CITY GARDEN
CLASS-B ~ SKETCH 1

20


AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
"ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE 1944"
I. ADOLTION
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
class A problem II
AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
I



PLOT PLAN

SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

SITE –

THE SITE IS A RECTANGULAR PLOT BASED ON AN EXISTING SITE IN THE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF A SMALL CITY IN CENTRAL NEW JERSEY. THE PLOT RUNS APPROXIMATELY NORTH AND SOUTH, SLOPING SLIGHTLY DOWNWARD IN THE SOUTHEAST CORNER. ELEVATIONS OF THE FOUR CORNERS ARE GIVEN IN THE PLOT PLAN. IT IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH AND WEST SIDE BY TWO MINOR STREETS, ON THE EAST AND SOUTH SIDES BY [illegible] RESIDENTIAL BUILDING LOTS, WITH THE MAIN PART OF THE COMMUNITY [illegible] TO THE NORTH AND WEST.

CLIMATE –

THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ARE THOSE OF CENTRAL NEW JERSEY – MODERATELY COLD WINTERS, WARM SUMMERS.

LEGEND –

1 – ENTRANCE LOBBY [illegible] PARENT TEACHER [illegible]
2 – AUDITORIUM AND CAFETERIA
3 – AUDITORIUM CLASS ROOM
4 – KITCHEN AND PANTRY
5 – SERVICE
6 – FIRST AID
7 – PRINCIPAL'S SECRETARY
8 – PRINCIPAL
9 – GLASS ENCLOSED CORRIDOR
10 – CLASSROOMS
11 – TERRACE IN CONNECTION WITH CLASSROOMS
12 – TEACHERS' ROOM
13 – STOREROOMS
14 – LIBRARY
15 – ART ROOM
16 – CRAFTS WORKSHOP
17 – MUSIC ROOM
18 – SCIENCE LABORATORY
19 – ATHLETIC DIRECTOR
20 – LOCKERS AND SHOWERS
21 – GYMNASIUM
22 – SWIMMING POOL
23 – PAVED PLAYGROUND AREA
24 – SWINGS, SLIDES, SEE-SAWS, JUNGLE JIM, TETHER BALL
25 – BASEBALL
26 – GARDEN
27 – BICYCLE RACKS

NOTES –

THE BUILDING WILL BE HEATED THROUGHOUT BY RADIANT HEATING PIPES EMBEDDED IN THE CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB. VENTILATION WILL BE ENTIRELY BY NATURAL MEANS EXCEPT IN HALL LOCKERS. ALL NOISY AND EVIL SMELLING ACTIVITIES ARE CONCENTRATED ON NORTH SIDE OF MAIN CORRIDOR [illegible] SOUND AND SMELL PROOF PARTITIONS.

DETAIL – TYPICAL CLASSROOM

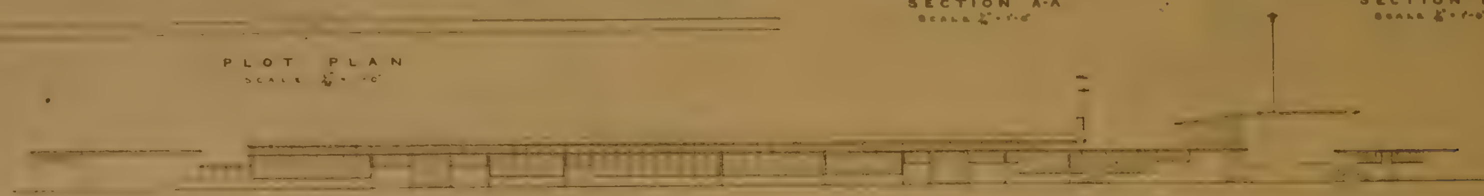
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION A-A

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

SECTION B-B

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION FROM PLAYGROUND

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"

Second Medal
Second Prize

2

DAVID JOHN ANDERSON
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
CLASS A PROBLEM II
"AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL"

AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

LEGEND & NOTES

1 SITE A PLANNED COM-
MUNITY IN CARMEL, CALIF.
1A ADMIN. & PRINCIPAL
2 TELEVISION & RADIO CONTROL
3 TEACHERS' LOUNGE & EAT.
4 SPECIAL SCIENCE & SHOP RM.
5 STAIRS TO BASEMENT & HEAT.
6 PLAYROOM & STAGE
7 LOCKERS SHOWERS & TOILETS
8 PHYSICAL EDUCATION DIRECT.
9 NURSE & EXAMINATION RM.
10 AUDITORIUM.
11 PROJECTION BOOTH
12 LOBBY & EXHIBIT.
13 LIBRARY.
14 READING TERRACE
15 CLASSROOMS. 30 STUDE
16 OUTDOOR CLASSROOMS
17 SPECIAL WORK & EQUIP ROOM
18 ORGANIZED & APARATUS
19 POOL
20 PLAYGROUND & PARK
21 BIKE PARKING
22 OUTDOOR SEATING
PAGENTS, ETC.
23 PARKING & DELIVERY.
24 WALKS TO HOMES.
25 SCALE OF PLAN 1-25 0"
26 SCALE OF ELEVATIONS
1/8"-1'-0"

EAST ELEVATION

SECTION

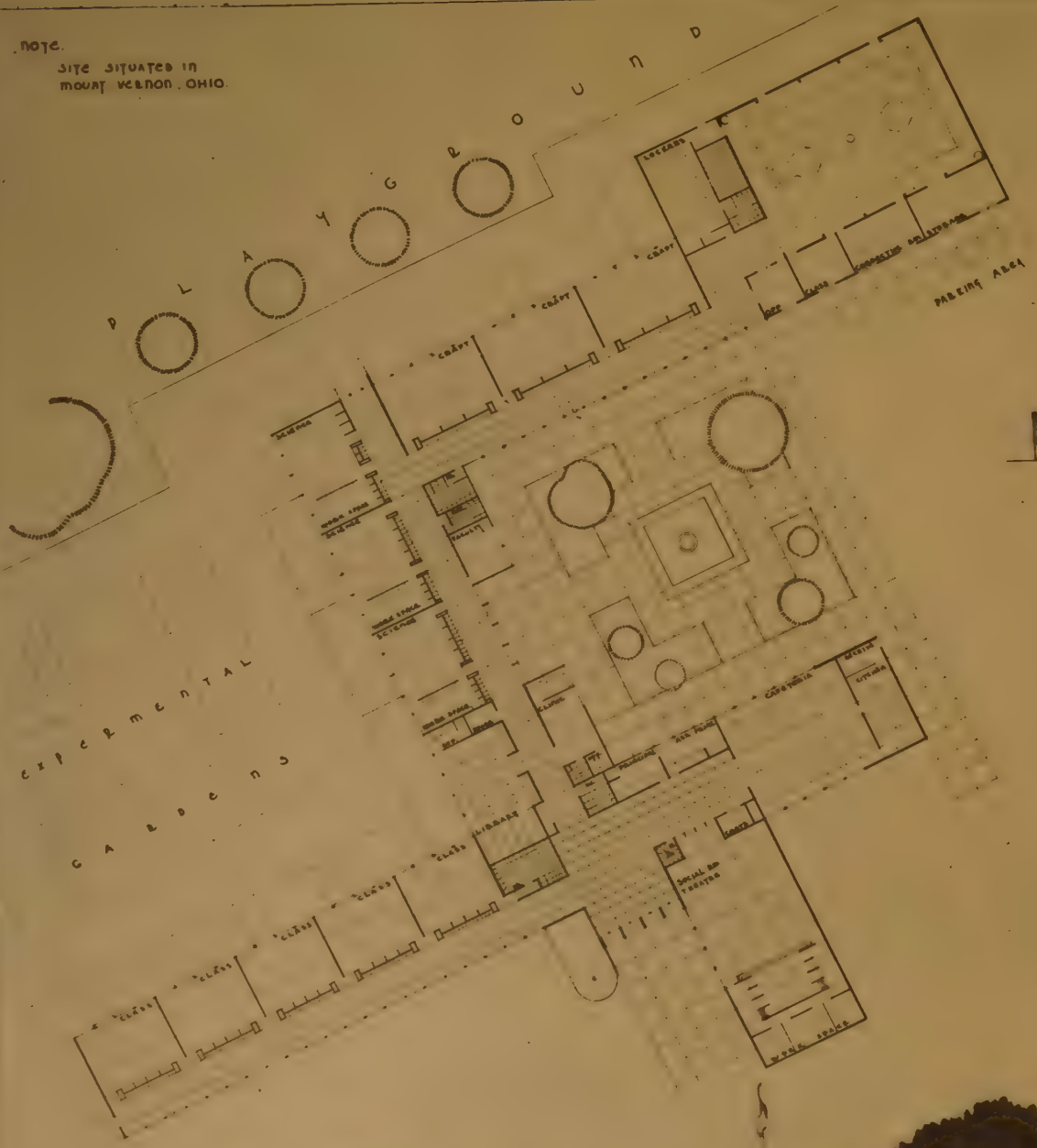
CLASSROOM UNIT··· THE TEACHER HAS COMPLETE CONTROL··· LOCKERS OPEN & CLOSE ALL TOGETHER··· SPECIAL DRAIN UNDER LOCKERS & WATERPROOF FLOOR FOR CHILDRENS' WET SHOES. SHOP CLOSES OFF WITH GLASS DOORS, SO NOISE IS AT A MINIMUM JOHNNY DOESN'T HAVE TO GO FAR···· PLANTING & SOUND INSULATION REDUCE NOISE FROM OTHER ROOMS. CROSS VENTILATION IN ALL ROOMS SUN & LIGHT CONTROLLED BY SLATS WHICH ARE AT A FIXED ANGLE, BUT WHICH ROLL UP. ALL ROOMS HAVE VISUAL & AUDIO EQUIPMENT. ALL FURNITURE VERY LIGHT··

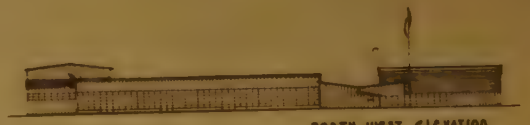
SOUTH ELEVATION

PAT CLAYTON M. PROJECT
UNIV. OF NOTRE DAME
CLASS A PROBLEM 2
AN ELEMTARY SCHOOL

NOTE.

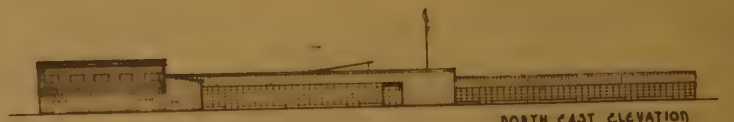
SITE SITUATED IN
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.





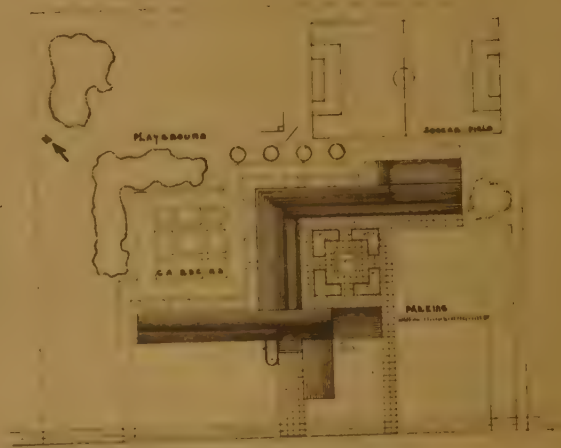
NORTH WEST ELEVATION

SECTION THRU SOCIAL ROOM



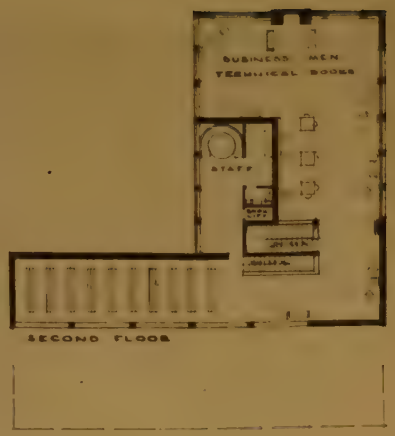
NORTH EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH EAST ELEVATION



4

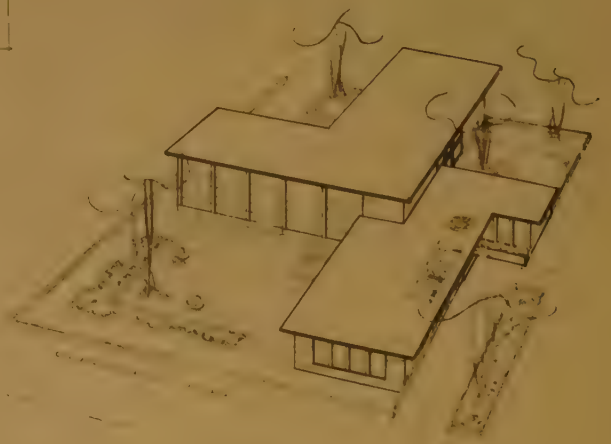
RICHARD C. DEAHL
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
U. S. U.
CLASS 'A' PROBLEM II
AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



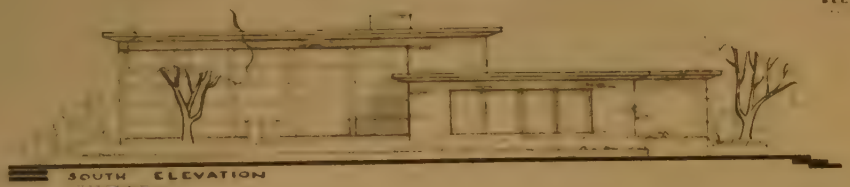
SECOND FLOOR

COMMUNITY PLAN

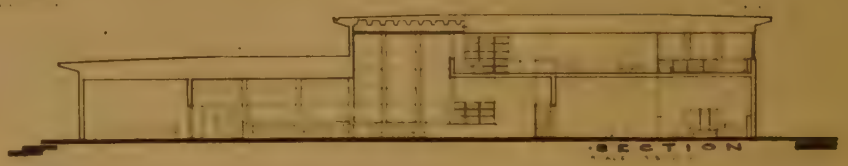
BASEMENT



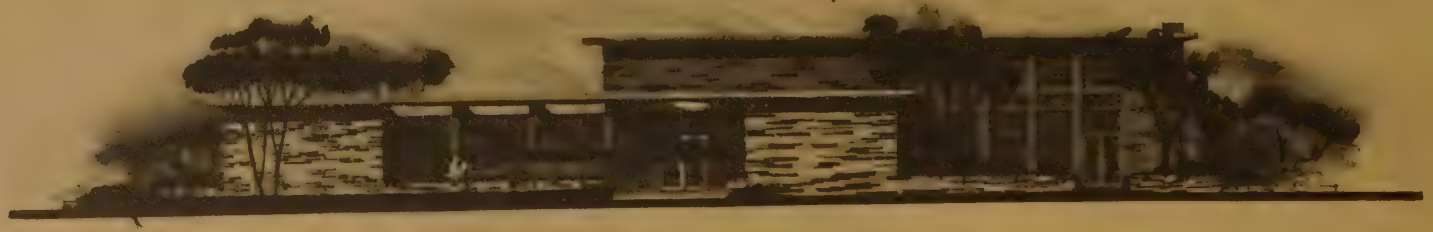
SECTION



SOUTH ELEVATION



SECTION



1ST Mention Placed

5

A PUBLIC LIBRARY

LOCAL QUESTIONS INFLUENCING THE PROPOSED CHAMPAIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Although Champaign has a population of 30,000--because it is assumed that there are at least 6000 people who are connected with the University and use the University library rather than the town library, and because the local conditions and problems of the town can be studied better than any other--it was chosen as the town considered in this problem.

The lot chosen for the proposed library has the advantage of a park across the street and is in a quiet part of town. Yet, this lot is only four blocks from the transfer center of the business district--and three blocks from the Post Office. Since this lot is so near the business center, city heat is available and no furnace room is required. The city has no art gallery and here all the exhibits are held.

Because of its location adjoining the University of Illinois, the Champaign public library does not have to build up a large reference collection; the public is referred to the University for such material. Therefore, the space for reference need not be so large--It is felt that the vertical need here is a circulating library where only books currently used are sent, but where all are available to the public. At present there is no need for a bottle unit, but one may be taken care of in future expansion.

The staff at present consists of five full time and two part time workers.

a public library

1ST Montreal

6

STEPHEN J. V. TANG
University of Illinois
CLASS B PROBLEM I
A Library for a Small Town

CLASS B PROBLEM II - A LIBRARY IN A SMALL TOWN OR SUBURB

ANALYSIS OF THE LIBRARY NEEDS OF WEBSTER GROVES, MO.

After an investigation of the library needs of three towns in the St. Louis region, Webster Groves, a good residential community of almost 18,000 people was chosen. Through the courtesy and willing cooperation of the librarian, Miss Jackson, all of their planning reports and issues were placed at our disposal. Two contemplated sites were investigated and one of these was chosen because of central location, good orientation and fairly permanent surroundings. Having analyzed the library needs of this particular town and having consulted with five librarians in this region the following outline program was proposed.

Site - Webster Groves. Corner of Lockwood, a principal street and Gay, overlooking City Hall and Post Office on a beautifully wooded block. First Congregational Church on adjacent property to west. Shopping Center, one block west. High School, 4 blocks east. Residential area surroundings.

Accommodation

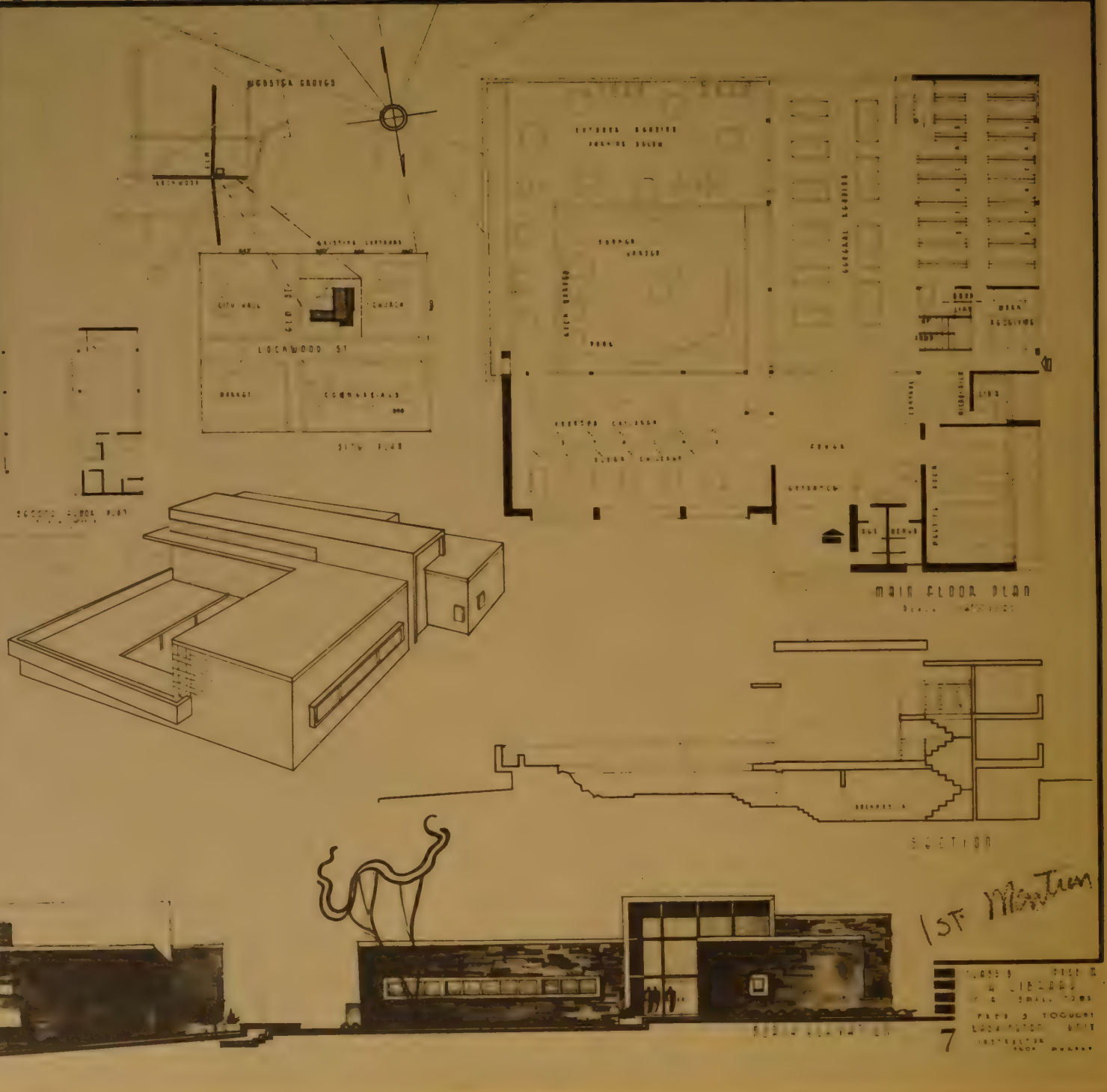
Adult room adjacent to open steps
Open stacks for 50,000 volumes
Allow for expansion of stacks to 45,000 vol. over 25 year period
Childrens room (6 to 12) open shelves
Young peoples room (12 to 16) open shelves
Meeting room for book reviews, records, files
Outdoor reading space

General

Book room, sending and receiving space
Book mobile garage
Storage, toilets, janitors space

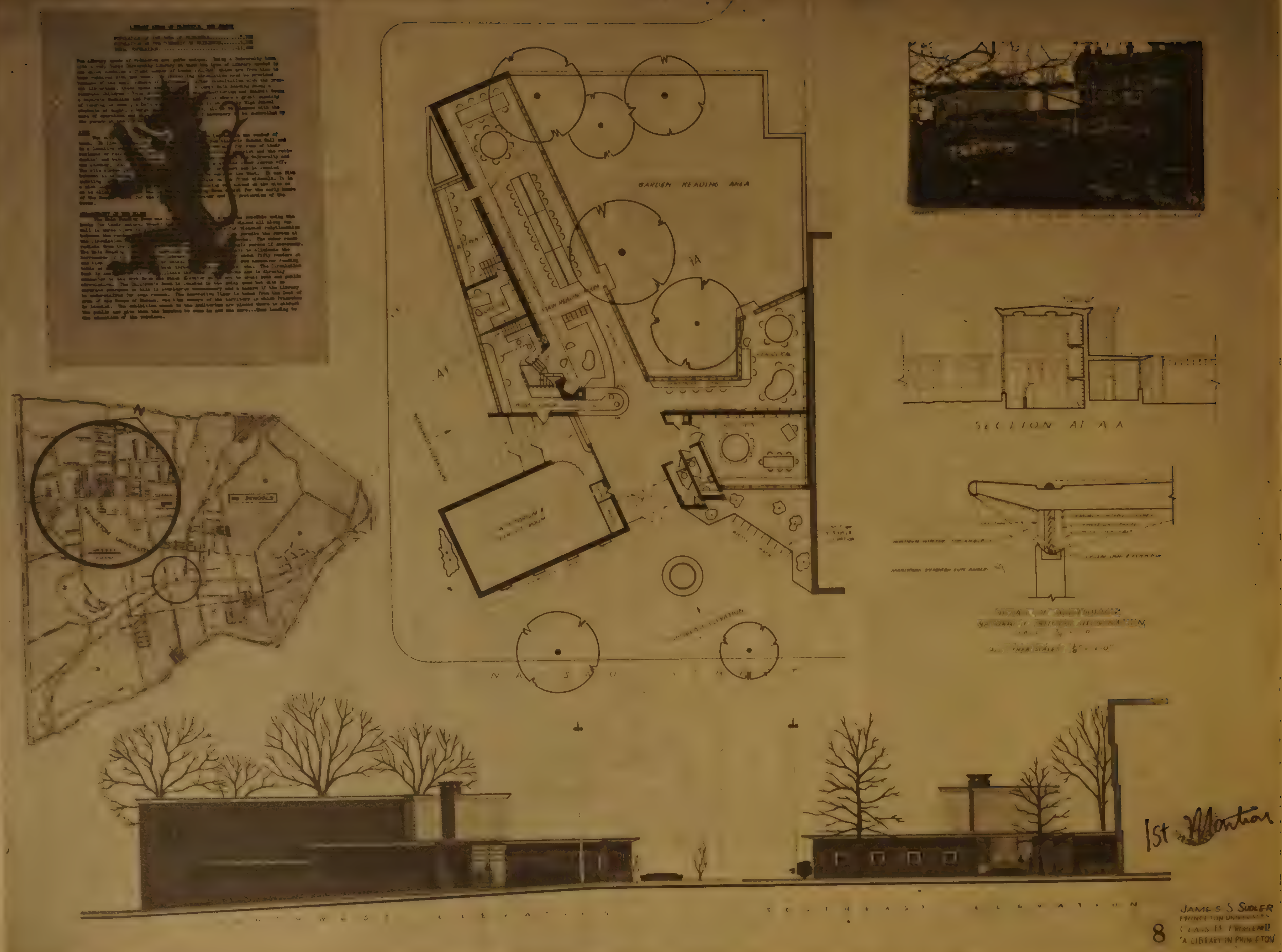
Parking on site limited to 10 cars. Street adds some parking

Miss Drolin,	Librarian	Central Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Pasco	Librarian	Carpenter Branch Library,
Miss Gordon,	Asst. Librarian	Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Boyer,	Librarian	Clayton, Mo.
Miss Jackson,	Librarian	Webster Groves, Mo.



1ST Mention

7


GARDEN READING AREA
SECTION AT A A
NASSAU STREET
SCHOOLS
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION
1st Mention
JAMES S SUDLER
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
8
"A LIBRARY IN PRINCETON"

COLUMBUS, TEXAS

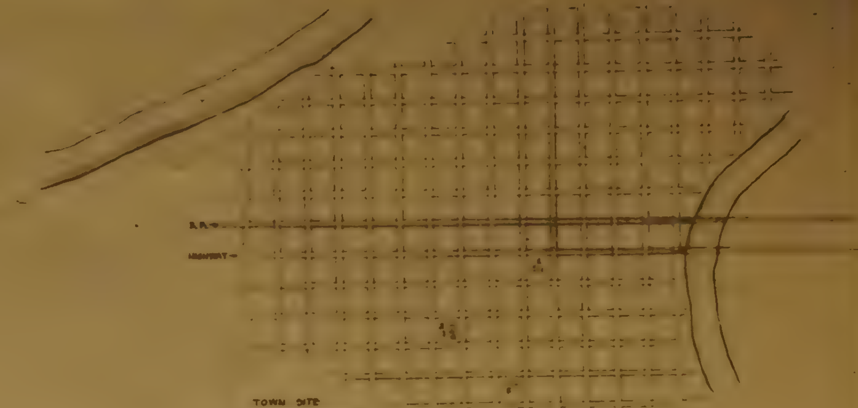
Columbus, situated on the Colorado River in south central Texas is chosen as the town of our project. In August 1823, the town site of Columbus was surveyed by Stephen F. Austin. Many of its inhabitants claim direct descent from the early white settlers. The rich surrounding land is ideal for agriculture and livestock raising, where [illegible] is sparsely populated. Gravel pits are operated along the Colorado River both north and east of the town. Ten miles to the west of Columbus is the industrial center and the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

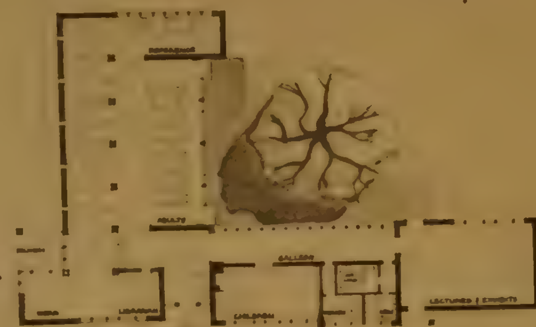
The site chosen is near the commercial center of the town within four blocks of a small college. The "Old Spanish Trail", Highway 90, the main artery through the town runs close by. The library would be at a convenient distance for every inhabitant and for the rural folks when they come to town.

Columbus is known for the beauty of its live oak trees, some of which are centuries old [illegible] trunks five to six feet in diameter and with branches spreading one hundred and twenty feet. These give an atmosphere of [illegible] to the town.

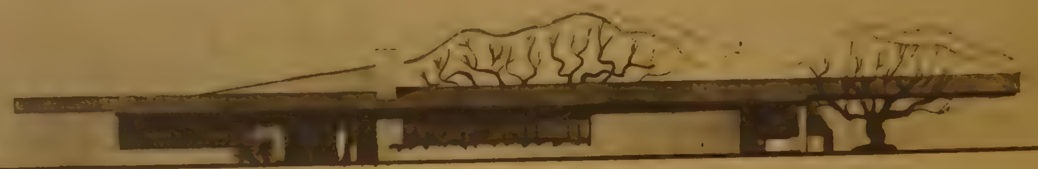
The basic scheme [illegible] arrangement of the different rooms is to [illegible] tation centralized [illegible] and achieve smooth flow and function. The [illegible] of wall partitions are reduced to a minimum with future rearrangement and expansion in mind.

The size of the rooms are based on a population of 10,000 to [illegible]. Statistics show that approximately one percent of the adult population use a library at a given time. The capacity of the rooms provide for [illegible] persons.





NORTH ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

1st Mention

9

CARL F GROOS [illegible]
THE RICE INSTITUTE
[illegible]
A SMALL LIBRARY


KITCHEN
MEETING
HALL
OFFICE
LOBBY
COATS
STORAGE
TICKETS
STORAGE
PLAN
REAR ELEVATION
SECTION
PLOT PLAN
ELEVATION
ELAINE KOZLEK
UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
CLASS C PROB II
10
GRANGE HALL

A GRANGE HALL

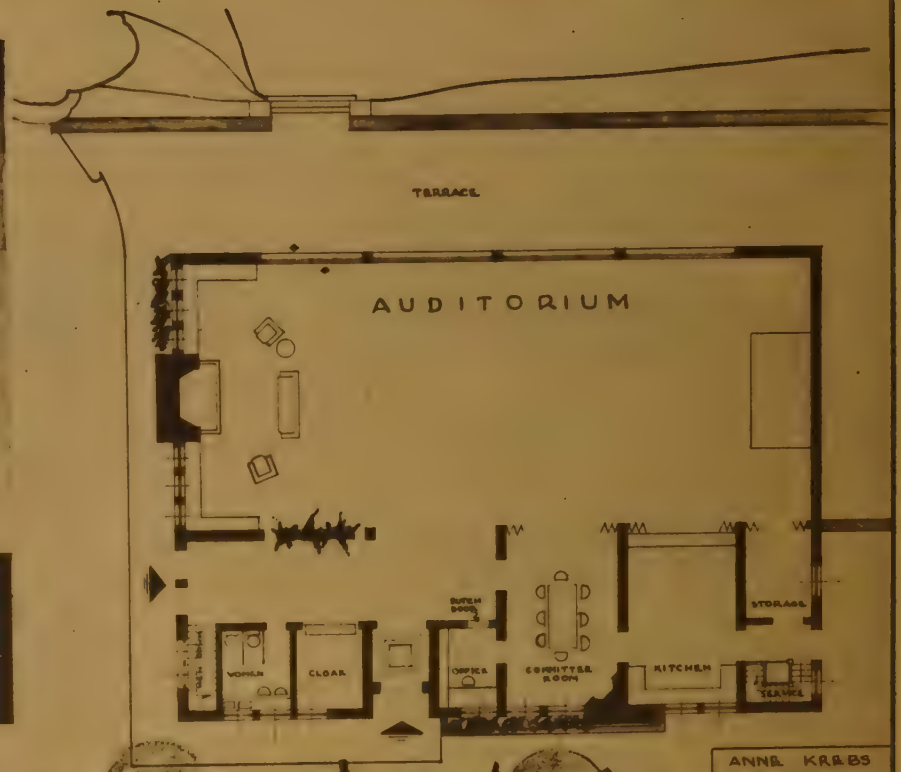
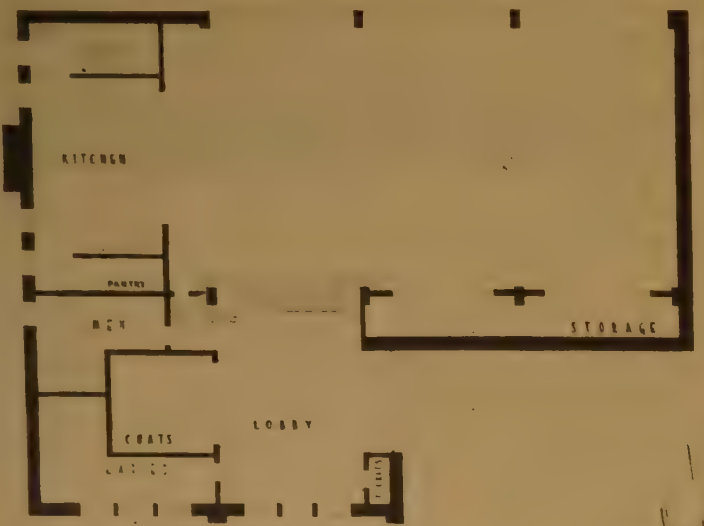
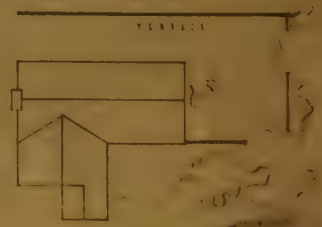


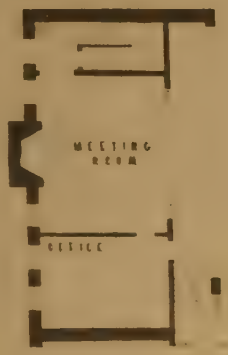
Illustration Placed 2nd page

II

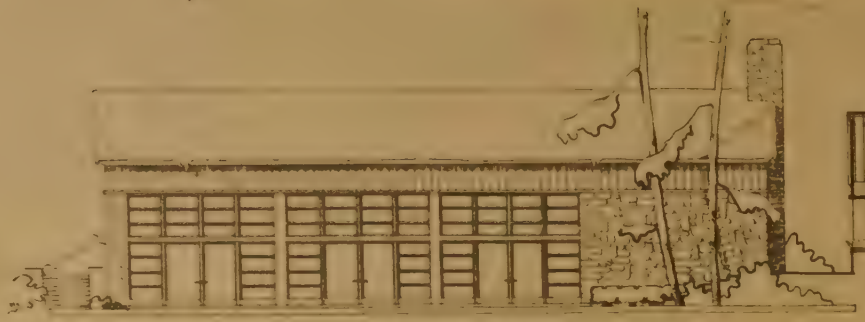
ANNA KRABS
U. of ILLINOIS
CLASS C







SECOND FLOOR PLAN

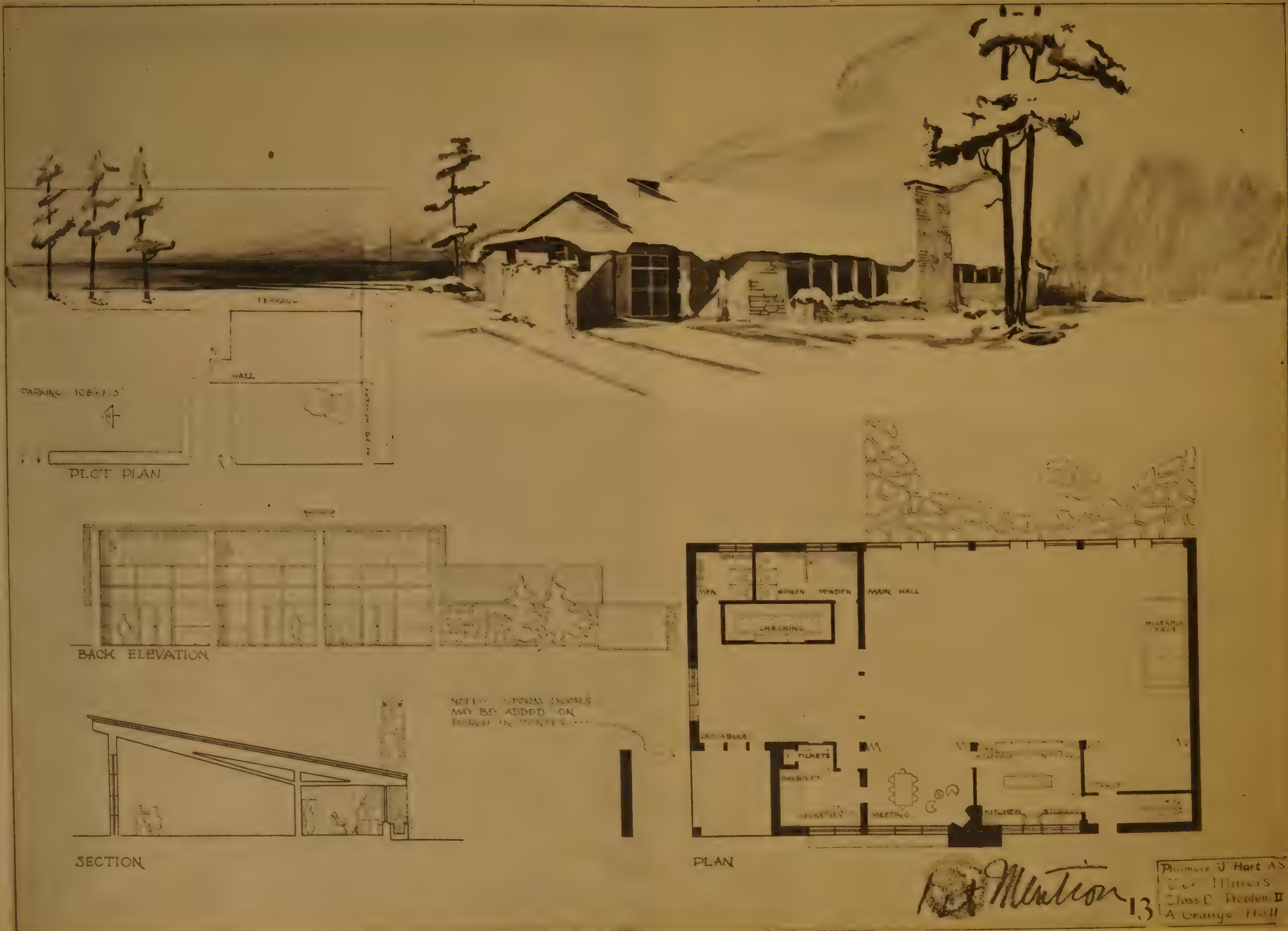


REAR ELEVATION

SECTION

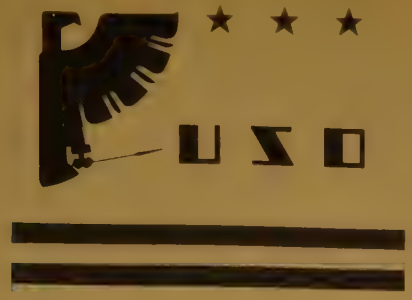
NEAL O. HAMMON
U of ILL.
CLASS C-PROBLEM 2
A GRANGE HALL

12



TERRACE
HALL
PLOT PLAN
BACK ELEVATION
SECTION
PLAN
MEN
WOMEN
POWDER
MAIN HALL
CHECKING
TICKETS
ARCHIVES
MEETING
KITCHEN
MAY BE ADDED ON
Mention
13
Class C Problem II
A Grange Hall

FLAG

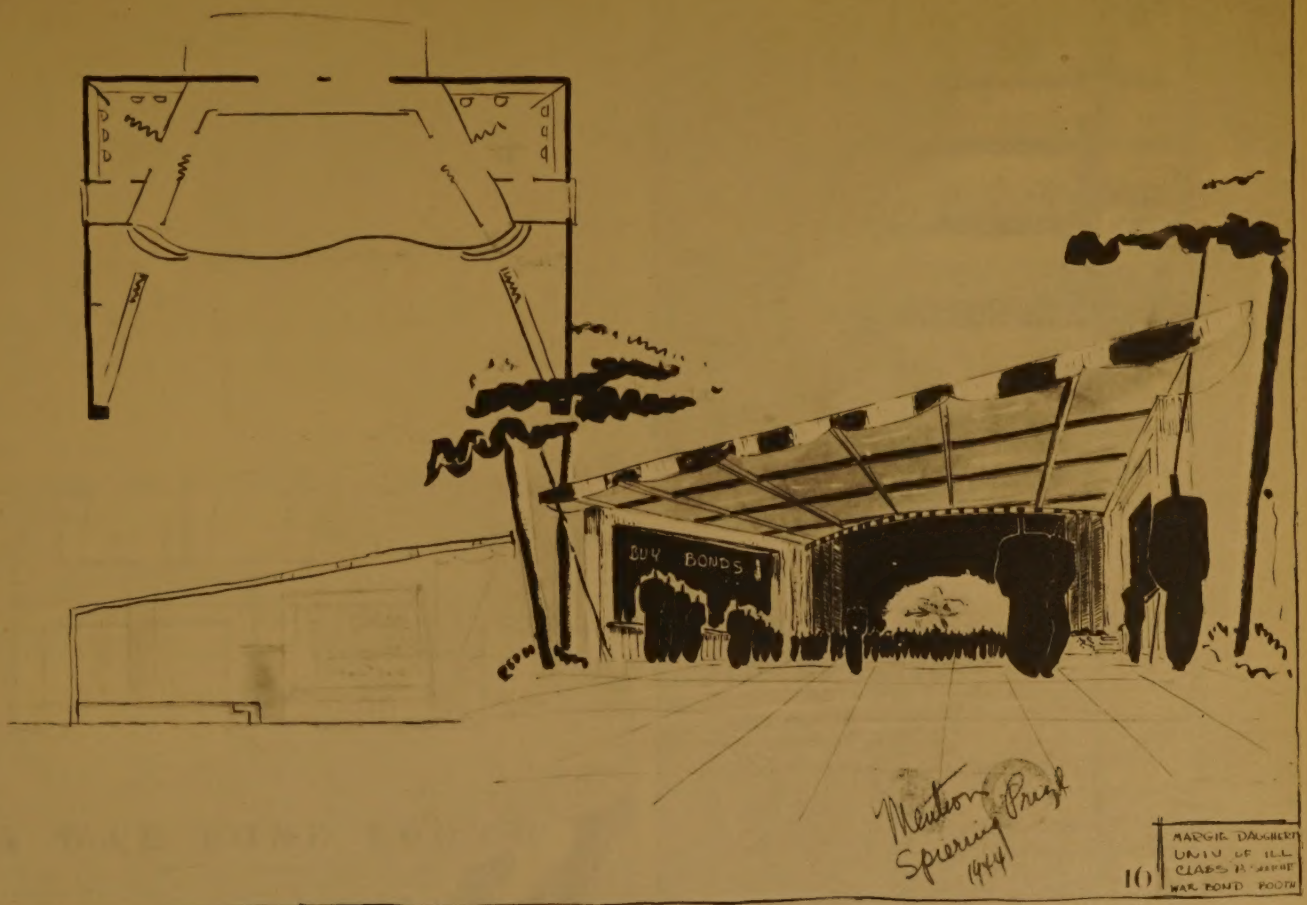


LETTERHEAD

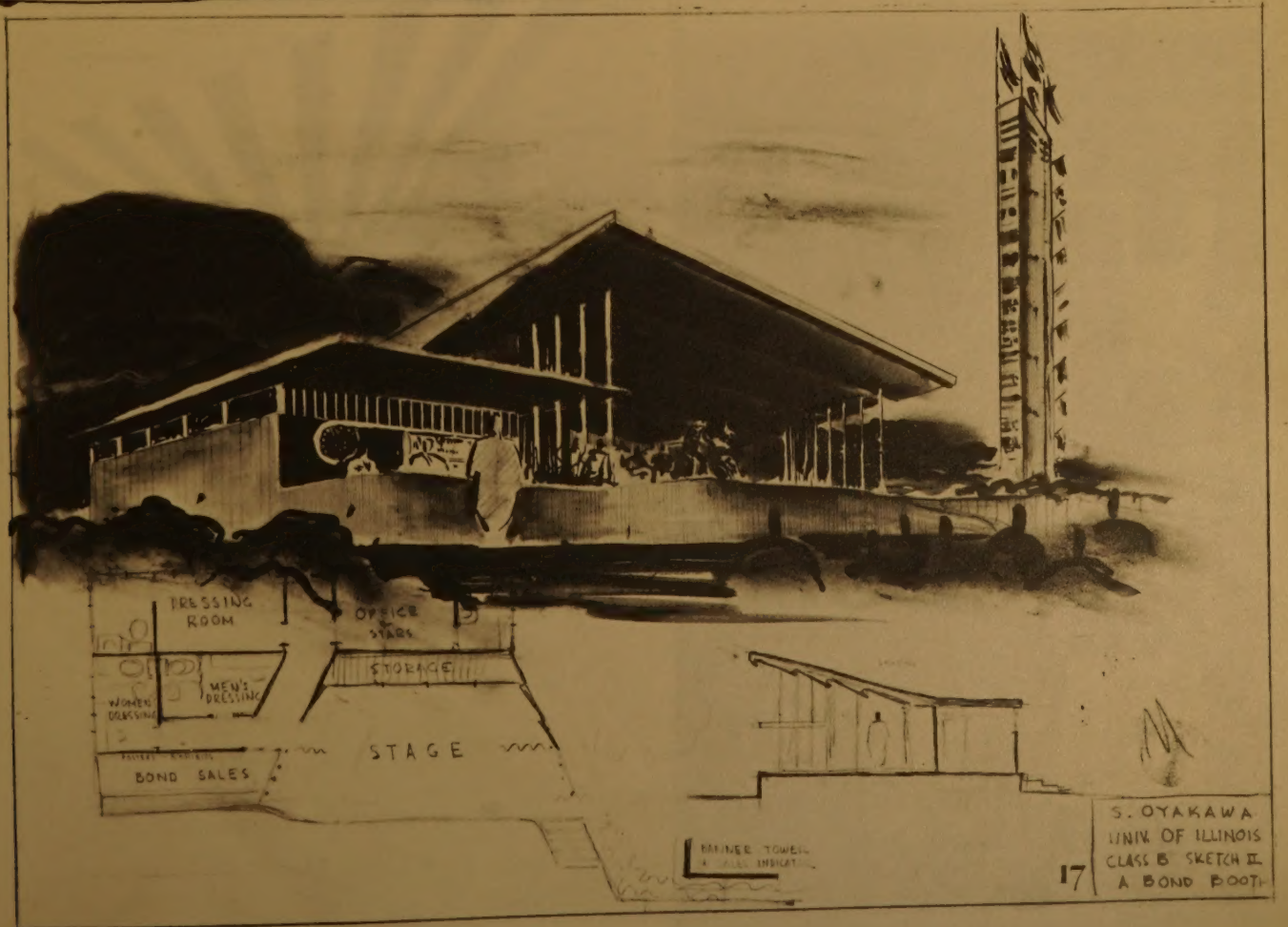
SHIELD

14

15



16 MARGIE DAUGHERTY
UNIV OF ILL
CLASS A WAR BOND BOOTH



17 S. OYAKAWA
UNIV OF ILLINOIS
CLASS B SKETCH II
A BOND BOOTH

A WAR BOND BOOTH
BONDS
18 A WAR BOND BOOTH

A-1 PLAN
SECTION A-A'
19

20